
Abstract Proceedings

of the

Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Indian
Central Cotton Committee, Bombay,

held on the

2nd and 3rd February 1933

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Summary of Proceedings of the Local Sub-Committee
Proposal for the formation of a Cotton Association at Karachi
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Present:

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavaacharya, K.B.E. (*President*), Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research,

Sir Joseph A. Kay, Kt. (*Vice-President*), Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

B. C. Burt, Esq., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio*,

S. V. Ramamurty, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department, Madras,

Dr. W. Burns, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department, Bombay Presidency,

P. B. Richards, Esq., I.A.S., Entomologist to Government, Representative of the Agricultural Department, United Provinces,

H. R. Stewart, Esq., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department, Punjab,

Chunilal B. Mehta, Esq., Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay,

J. Vonesch, Esq., Representative of the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce,

W. Roberts, Esq., Representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation,

Y. G. Deshpande, Esq., Commercial Representative, Central Provinces,

Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare, M.L.C., Commercial Representative, Central Provinces,

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, M.L.C., Commercial Representative, Punjab,

Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.C., Co-operative Banking Representative,

M. R. Ry. K. Sarabha Reddi Garu, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Madras,

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Bombay Presidency,

Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti, Representative of cotton growers, Bombay Presidency,

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Obaidur Rahman Khan, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, United Provinces.

Rao Bahadur Rao Bikram Sinha, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, United Provinces.

Mian Nurnallah, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Punjab.

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, Representative of cotton growers, Central Provinces and Berar,

M. P. Kolhe, Esq., M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Central Provinces and Berar,

C. V. Sane, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Baroda State,

Mr. F. K. Jackson, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, Representative of Rajputana and Central India States,

W. J. Jenkins, Esq., I.A.S., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, Karachi,

Girdharlal B. Kotak, Esq., Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

Rai Saheb Thakur Ram Prasad Singh, Assistant Economic Botanist to Government, United Provinces, Cawnpore,

Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Esq., Representative of cotton growers, Sind,

The Secretary (P. H. Rama Reddi, Esq., I.A.S.),

The Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga (Dr. Nazir Ahmad),

The Publicity Officer (R. D. Mihra, Esq.).

By invitation.

Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney, Cotton Research Botanist, Hyderabad, Hyderabad State,

H. Dow, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas,

Rai Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram,

D. M. Bakshi, Esq.,

Lala Niranjan Prasad (*Chairman*),

A. P. Darlow, Esq. (*Vice-Chairman*),

Seth Chellaram Shewaram,

Geo Gut, Esq.,

Seth Issardas Varandmal,

Seth Nechaldas Chhangoma,

Lala Ruplal Shankardas,

C. Voegeli, Esq.,

T. B. Dalal, Esq. (*Secretary*).

T. M. Gurbaxni, Esq., Secretary, Karaehi Indian Merchants' Association, and

I. S. Carbonell, Esq., Representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerece.

Letters and telegrams were received from the following members regretting their inability to attend the meeting :—

F. J. Plymen, Esq., C.I.E., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department, Central Provinces;

F. D. Odell, Esq., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department, Burma,

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta (*ex-officio*),

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Representative of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Bombay,

S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association,

J. O. G. Barnes, Esq., Representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

Seth Naranlal Jivanlal, Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,

J. Tinker, Esq., Representative of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore,

Robert Lee, Esq., Commercial Representative, Madras,

Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Esq., Commercial Representative, Bengal,

The Honourable Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder, Representative of cotton growers, Madras,

B. A. Collins, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General and Secretary to Government, Department of Commerce and Industry, Representative of the Hyderabad State,

H. H. Pandya, Esq., Agricultural Adviser to Government, Representative of the Gwalior State.

D. N. Mahta, Esq., Economic Botanist to Government, Central Provinces, Nagpur,

Dr. L. C. Coleman, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Mysore State,

M. R. Ry. V. Ramanatha Ayyar, Avl., Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore,

Lala Shri Ram, Representative of Cotton Millowners' of Delhi.

President's Speech.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 26th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. At the request of the Sind Cotton Committee, you decided at the last meeting to change the venue of the meeting from Bombay to Karachi and this meeting is the second of its kind which has been held outside Bombay.

In the first place, I should like, on your behalf, to extend a warm welcome to the members of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee and the Sind Cotton Committee and to the gentlemen and ladies who have accepted our invitation to attend this meeting.

I desire to offer our congratulations to Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik and Rao Saleb C. S. Shirahatti who have since been honoured with the title of Sardar and Rao Bahadur respectively and also to Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder on his election as a member of the Council of State.

There have been a few changes in the personnel of the Committee since we last met. Mr. H. R. Stewart has taken the place of Mr. D. Milne as Director of Agriculture, Punjab, and we are glad to see him in our midst again. We shall miss Mr. Milne keenly. There is no need for me to tell this meeting of the pride he took in the Punjab and of the contribution made by him to the economic welfare of the cultivators of the Province. Our best wishes accompany him in his retirement.

In my last opening address I mentioned that Mr. J. H. Ritchie, our Secretary, had gone on six months' leave and that Mr. Rama Reddi was officiating in his place. Mr. Ritchie has since gone back to his Province and Mr. Rama Reddi has been appointed your permanent Secretary. We shall wish Mr. Ritchie every success in the responsible office to which, it is understood, he will soon be called.

Meeting as we do in Sind I shall perhaps be held guiltless of exaggeration if I referred to the Indus Valley as the cradle of Indian civilisation and of cotton-growing and the birth-place of cotton manufacture. The recent discovery by the Archaeological Department of cotton materials among the remains of the prehistoric civilisation at Mohenjo-Daro, and their identification at our Technological Laboratory as made of the fibre of *Gossypium arboreum* have proved that cotton was being grown on this soil some five thousand years ago, and most probably this wonderful "wool" of the vegetable lamb was the wonder and surprise of the civilisation of that time. Now, Gentlemen, upon you, who have been charged with the improvement of the growing of cotton in India, and upon the Agricultural Department of Sind under the able guidance of Mr. Jenkins, rests the task of again surprising the world with a new wonder. The vast irrigated areas of the Sukkur Barrage are there for you to produce it, and here is Karachi, an excellent port to send it all over the world.

Turning now to the agenda which has been placed before us at this meeting, many subjects of great interest are to be found,

The Central Provinces Cotton Market Bill, which was introduced by Mr. M. P. Kolhe in the Central Provinces Legislative Council and which received your approval in principle, has since become law. Steps to issue rules under the Act are being taken by the Central Provinces Government, which has agreed to give you an opportunity of expressing your views before the draft rules are placed before the Legislative Council.

The Madras Cotton Control Act, which prohibits the growing of Pulichai cotton in certain areas of the Madras Presidency, has since received the assent of the Governor General. The Government of Madras have also issued notifications and Rules under this Act.

It will be remembered that this Committee at its last meeting discussed the Bombay Cotton Contracts Bill referred to it by the Bombay Government. The Bill has since been passed into law and a copy of the Act will be found among the papers before you.

An important subject on the Agenda is the economic investigation into the cost of production of crops in the principal cotton and sugarcane tracts of India. The Joint Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and this Committee met in Simla in August last and again in Karachi in the past few days. The record of its deliberations and the recommendations made thereon are now before you. It is the first systematic attempt in India to conduct an enquiry into the cost of agricultural production and considerable public interest has been aroused in the proceedings. The scheme has received the blessing of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and now awaits your decision.

The draft memorandum on the compilation and publication of all-India Cotton Forecasts drawn up by your Local Sub-Committee is also for consideration. I particularly invite your attention to the proposed constitution of a Forecasts Sub-Committee.

There is also on the agenda a proposal for the formation of a cotton association in Karachi by Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak, a member of this Committee. In July 1928, this Committee, while considering the position of cotton marketing in Karachi, earnestly hoped that the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee would develop at an early date into an association, similar to the East India Cotton Association. As we are now meeting in Karachi, I hope this subject will receive its due share of consideration at your hands.

Yet another important item on the agenda is the review of the past work and future policy of the Committee. We have had this subject before us since July 1931. At that meeting, we considered a note prepared by the Secretary on the research work then in progress, and a tentative programme for the next five years; and at the meeting in December 1931, we further considered that note in the light of the valuable comments and criticisms received from Trade Associations and individuals, to whom the note had been sent for their views. We had then a full and interesting discussion on this subject, and, as you will remember, two

representatives of the Bombay cotton trade, whom we specially invited, took an active part in the discussion and helped us with their views. Now that we are in Karachi, which is second only to Bombay as an exporting centre of India and we have amongst us distinguished representatives of the Trade, members of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, and members of the Sind Cotton Committee, let us hope that they will likewise assist us with their advice on a subject vitally affecting the future growing, marketing and manufacture of Indian cotton.

At the meeting in December 1931, it was decided that the points generally agreed upon during the discussion should again be taken up for final consideration at this meeting. The Secretary's note now before you contains in a nutshell the main points then decided on. Your verdict on these points will form the basis of our future programme of work.

A point of importance in this connection, which has been brought to my notice, is that the difference in prices between short-staple and medium or long-staple cottons has, for various reasons, been narrower in recent years than it used to be. Whether the present level of prices represents the normal is a debatable point.

You will see from the Secretary's note that mills and exporters in India have been good enough to supply information regarding their demands for various types of Indian cotton. The information so received, though incomplete, still gives us a better idea than we had hitherto of the types which are in most demand by the mills in India, and which have an exportable surplus, and are exported.

In considering the future cotton policy of India, there is a new factor which deserves your attention. I refer to Article 8 of the Agreement made at the last Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932. Though there are at present many difficulties in the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom, I may venture to say that it seems to me that this Article contains in it the germ of great future possibilities both for India and for England if by their concerted efforts the difficulties could be surmounted. Your Local Sub-Committee, which recently considered the question of implementing Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement, has now referred it to you, and it forms a separate item on the agenda.

Gentlemen, I shall not keep you any longer from the work before you. Before concluding my speech, I would like, on your behalf, to thank Mr. Jenkins for the trouble which he has taken in making arrangements for this meeting.

SUBJECT 2.—Confirmation of Minutes.

The Minutes of the 25th meeting were confirmed.

SUBJECT 3.—Retirement of members by rotation.

The Secretary's note* was recorded.

*Appendix I (page 45).

Subject 4. Appointment¹ of Vice-President and Sub-Committees.

The Vice-President moved the following resolution which was seconded by Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik and carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 2.—“That Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas be appointed Vice-President for the year 1933-34.”

Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 3.—“That the following members be appointed to form the Standing Finance Sub-Committee for the financial year 1933-34 :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
 Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (ex-officio),
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik,
 Mr. J. Vonesch,
 Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare,
 Mr. J. O. G. Barnes, and
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.”

This was seconded by the Vice-President and carried unanimously.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee.

The President proposed :—

RESOLUTION 4.—“That the following members be appointed to form the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee :—

The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas),
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Mr. J. O. G. Barnes,
 Mr. J. Vonesch,
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
 Mr. Robert Lee,
 Mr. W. Roberts,
 Mr. J. Tinker,
 Mr. Y. G. Deshpande,
 Sardar Sampuran Singh,
 Co-opted member—Lala Shri Ram.”

The Vice-President seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Local Sub-Committee.

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 5.—“That the following members be appointed to compose the Local-Sub-Committee :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya,
Sir Joseph A. Kay,
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik,
Mr. J. Vonesch,
Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak,
Mr. J. O. G. Barnes,
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, and
Mr. C. V. Sane.”

This was seconded by Mr. Burt and carried unanimously.

Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 6.—“That the following members be appointed to form the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee:—

This was seconded by the Vice-President and carried unanimously.

Technological Research Sub-Committee.

The President moved and the Vice-President seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 7.—“ That the following members form the Technological Research Sub-Committee :—

The President (ex-officio),
 The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas), ex-officio,
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Mr. B. C. Burt,
 Mr. H. R. Stewart,
 Mr. T. F. Main,
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
 Mr. Y. G. Deshpande,
 Seth Naranlal Jivanlal,
 Mr. S. V. Ramamurty,
 Lala Shri Ram,
 Mr. J. Tinker,

The Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the East India Cotton Association will be asked to nominate two representatives each.”

Research Students Selection Sub-Committee.

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 8.—“ That the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee be composed of the following members :—

The President,
 The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas),
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Mr. B. C. Burt,
 Dr. W. Burns,
 Mr. P. B. Richards,
 Mr. H. R. Stewart,
 Mr. F. J. Plymen,
 Mr. S. V. Ramamurty,
 Dr. L. C. Coleman,
 Mr. H. H. Pandya,
 Mr. T. F. Main,
 Mr. W. J. Jenkins,
 Mr. F. K. Jackson,
 Mr. C. V. Sane, and
 Dr. Nazir Ahmad.”

This was seconded by the Vice-President and carried unanimously.

Malpractices Sub-Committee.

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 9.—“That the Sub-Committee on Malpractices consist of the following members :—

The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas),
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Mr. J. O. G. Barnes,
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
 Mr. T. F. Main,
 Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik,
 Mr. J. Vonesch,
 with power to co-opt.”

This was seconded by the Vice-President and carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 5.—Cotton Transport Act—Bombay—Inclusion of additional Railway Stations in the Nerbudda-Mahi Zone.

The Secretary's note* was recorded.

SUBJECT 6.—Cotton Transport Act—Madras.

The Secretary's note† was recorded.

SUBJECT 7.—Central Provinces Cotton Market Act.‡

The following resolution proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Kolhe was passed unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 10.—“The Indian Central Cotton Committee thanks the Government of the Central Provinces for agreeing to give the Committee an opportunity of expressing its views on the draft rules proposed to be framed under the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act before placing them before the local Council.”

SUBJECT 8.—Madras Cotton Control Act—Notifications and Rules.

The Secretary's note§ was recorded.

SUBJECT 9.—Bombay Cotton Contracts Act.

The Secretary's note|| was recorded.

* Appendix III (page 48).† Appendix IV (page 49).

‡ Appendix V (page 50).§ Appendix VI (page 51).

|| Appendix VII (page 52).

SUBJECT 10.—Universal Standards for Indian Cottons—Opinions received.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta moved the following resolution which was seconded by *Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik* and carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 11. “That steps be taken to introduce Universal Standards for Indian cottons for use in India itself and the Local Sub-Committee be instructed to prepare a scheme for the purpose in conjunction with the various trade associations.”

SUBJECT 11. -Schemes for an enquiry into the cost of production of crops in the principal cotton and sugarcane tracts of India—

Replies from Members.

After a long discussion the Committee decided unanimously that, as recommended by the Joint Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the entire cost of the scheme, finally estimated at Rs. 5,12,000, should be shared on 50 : 50 basis by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

SUBJECT 12.—Cotton Statistics - Draft Memorandum§ on the compilation and publication of All-India Cotton Forecasts by the Committee.

Mr. Burt moved :—

RESOLUTION 12. “That the Indian Central Cotton Committee appoints a Cotton Forecast Improvement Committee to meet as soon as possible after the publication of the Final Cotton Forecast* and to prepare a report on the degree of accuracy of the all-India Cotton Forecasts with recommendations for its improvement in future.”

This was seconded by *Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta* and carried unanimously.

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 13. “That the personnel of the Forecast Improvement Committee as mentioned in the Secretary’s Memorandum be approved.”

This was seconded by *Mr. Burt* and carried unanimously.

Mr. Burt moved :—

RESOLUTION 14. “That the Central Cotton Committee invites proposals from the Agricultural Departments of the cotton growing provinces and States for a study of the village consumption of cotton in India and these proposals be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.”

This was seconded by *Mr. Sane* and carried unanimously.

† Appendix VIII (page 53).

† Appendix IX (page 56).

§ Appendix X (page 59).

*At present called the Supplementary General Memorandum on the cotton crop and published in April.

Mr. Burt moved :—

RESOLUTION 15.—“That the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee be invited to consider the possibility of securing an annual census of cotton stocks as in Bombay, and a similar representation be made to trade bodies in Madras, Calcutta, Tuticorin and other important places.”

This was seconded by *Mr. Vonesch* and carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 13.—*Cotton Statistics—Comparison of Cotton Press Returns with Cotton Forecasts.*

The Secretary's notes* were considered and recorded.

SUBJECT 14.—*Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act—Progress made in Indian States.*

The Secretary's note† was recorded.

SUBJECT 15.—*Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Pools—Replies from Local Governments.*

The Secretary's note‡ was recorded.

SUBJECT 16.—*Summary of Proceedings of the Local Sub-Committee.*

The Secretary's note§ was recorded.

SUBJECT 17.—*Proposal|| for the formation of a Cotton Association at Karachi.*

Mr. Kotak proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr. Y. G. Deshpande* and passed unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 17.—“That the Indian Central Cotton Committee notes with satisfaction the strides that have been made with regard to the organisation of the cotton market in Karachi as is evident from the report of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee for the period 1927-32. This Committee feels that the affairs of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee have reached a stage at which its conversion into a separate Cotton Association seems very desirable.”

SUBJECT 18.—*Appointment|| of a permanent representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on the Committee—Proposed resolution by Mr. G. B. Kotak.*

Mr. Kotak moved and *Mr. Jenkins* seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 18.—“That the Indian Central Cotton Committee recommends to the Governor General in Council to bestow on the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association the right to send one permanent representative on this Committee instead of the present nominated additional member.”

* Appendix XI (page 63).

† Appendix XII (page 89).

‡ Appendix XIII (page 89).

§ Appendix XIV (page 89).

|| Appendix XV (page 91).

¶ Appendix XVI (page 92).

SUBJECT 19.—*Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee.*

The Secretary's note* was recorded.

SUBJECT 20.—*Provincial Cotton Committees—Co-operation between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committees—Replies from Local Governments.*

The Secretary's note† was recorded.

SUBJECT 21.—*Invitation to members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to visit Nanded Cotton Market.*

The Secretary's note‡ was recorded.

SUBJECT 22.—*Present positions of cultivators of long staple cotton.*

SUBJECT 23.—*Note|| on 27 W. N. Sind Deshi cotton by Mr. G. B. Kotak.*

SUBJECT 42.—*Review¶ of the Committee's work and Research Policy.*

The discussion on these three subjects which were considered together is given in extenso.

The President called upon Mr. Kotak to open the discussion.

Mr. Kotak requested Mr. Jenkins, who, he said, was a technical man, to elaborate any points mentioned in his note.

Mr. Jenkins said that the most profitable distribution of the cultivation of long-stapled and short-stapled cottons was a matter of great importance in the Barrage areas of Sind. He considered it most desirable that authoritative trade opinions should be obtained with regard to the extent to which the Sind deshi cotton crop could be developed before affecting adversely the price received by the growers. This subject had been discussed at the last meeting of the Sind Cotton Committee where the general concensus of opinion was that an annual production of 200,000 bales of Sind deshi cotton could be readily absorbed by the trade without lowering returns to the growers. He would also like to invite the advice of millowners and trade representatives on the Central Cotton Committee as to the most suitable and useful types of medium and long-stapled cottons for extension in the Barrage areas of Sind. Such information was most essential as the development of long-stapled cotton cultivation in Sind would largely depend upon an adequate premium for quality being paid to the growers of these varieties of cotton. Past experience had clearly shown that the short-stapled Sind deshi cotton was higher yielding than the better quality, long and medium stapled American and Egyptian types. Hence an adequate premium for quality was necessary to encourage the cultivation of the superior varieties. With regard to the future policy of the Committee, he thought that all further

* Appendix XXVII (page 93).

§ Appendix XX (page 102).

† Appendix XVIII (page 99).

|| Appendix XXI (page 110).

‡ Appendix XIX (page 102).

¶ Appendix XXII (page 112).

research work undertaken should have a definite economic end in view and that preference should be given to schemes which, in the opinion of the Committee, would be likely to produce results of financial benefit to the growers in the shortest period of time. He mentioned the advisability of the demarcation of separate areas for short and long stapled cottons where such segregation was possible and asked for advice as to how this could best be done in areas where no natural boundaries existed. In conclusion, he urged strongly the importance of improving the yield of Indian cottons by the introduction of better cultural methods, etc., as such improvement was the easiest and most rapid means of getting better monetary returns to the growers. He thought that the Committee should devote special attention to this question and encourage to the limit all practical measures brought to their notice for raising the standard of cotton cultivation in India.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti said that since his representation to the East India Cotton Association regarding the inclusion of *Kumpta* and *Upland* cottons into Broach Hedge Contract and after many recommendations both from the official and trade bodies, viz., exporters and millowners, the Wiles' Committee agreed to the inclusion of these growths (*vide* paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Report of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act Enquiry Committee). Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the ex-President of the East India Cotton Association, had himself proposed this inclusion (*vide* page 24 of the Proceedings of the 14th meeting of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee) and the Indian Central Cotton Committee also urged this point. Even after so much pressure, it was a wonder why *Kumpta* and *Upland* cottons had yet been in *Dead Contract*. Both men and money were given by the Central Cotton Committee to get the whole tract covered with improved strains and also for research on cotton. He thought there was no use of all this trouble if staple cottons failed to get due recognition at the consuming stations like Bombay. All efforts of improvements would be like building castles in the air. He therefore urged that early arrangements should be made with the East India Cotton Association to include these varieties in the Broach Hedge Contract.

Dr. Burns doubted whether staple cotton gave lower yield than short staple cotton. He said he would go into the matter personally during the coming season to ascertain whether S.M.C. tract staple cottons were not yielding more than *Kumpta*. The competition between short and long staple cottons, between inferior and superior, and quantity against quality was universal in the Presidency. He pointed out the case of Goghari in Gujarat in areas where 1027 A.L.F. was produced and looked with disfavour on the competition between this and the lower quality though possible higher ginning cottons. He thought that perpetual mixing of long and short staple cotton constituted a great danger and would be very difficult to combat. With regard to the main research policy he thought the time had come when they should lay down a definite policy which ensured the co-ordination between the present work and their past experience to avoid over-lapping and to maintain maximum

efficiency. To illustrate his point he quoted the Pink and Spotted Boll-worm schemes tackled in more than one province and the Cotton Physiological schemes which were being studied in three provinces. He thought the principle of a definite economic end should be recognised while sanctioning new schemes so that the money expended was well spent.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta was of opinion that the inclusion of *Dharwar*, *Kumta* and *Upland* cottons in the Hedge Contract for *Broach* would depress and therefore spoil the Contract value of *Broach* which was a crop of about half a million bales, and also of other cottons tenderable at present against the *Broach* Contract. He alluded to the subject of malpractices which was considered at the International Congress at Barcelona in September 1929 and it passed a resolution calling upon the Indian Government and the Indian Central Cotton Committee to take steps to remove the impurities in Indian cotton. He regretted that Mr. Roberts, a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, should have strongly supported in the following words at the Paris Congress the mixture of American and Indian cotton on the ground that there was an actual demand for such mixture by the cotton industry and that Mr. Roberts had himself been forced to mix cotton to the extent of 25 per cent. :--

"I wish to say a few words on the question of mixing of Punjab-American cotton, on which the Barcelona Congress passed a critical resolution.

We have to supply what cotton the industry requires, and as there is an actual demand for a mixture of American and Indian cotton, it would be suicidal for us if we tried to market a pure Indian cotton. I am at the head of a large cotton plantation which has its own ginning factories, but I must confess that I am obliged to mix 70 per cent. of our cotton, otherwise I should be unable to sell it. I sell about 30 per cent. of our own production pure and unmixed."

He required a clear definition of what was a malpractice and how and whether it should be avoided. Referring to the other points raised by Rao Bahadur Shirahatti, viz., the necessity of warehousing and blind survey, he thought the East India Cotton Association were taking the necessary steps to put a scheme through. As regards yield of cotton he did not think there had been any increase from 97 lbs. per acre from 1922, the year when the Committee started. It had, on the other hand, somewhat decreased and he appealed to the Committee to take steps to increase the yield of the farmer. Turning to Subject 23 he explained the reason why short staple cotton competed with long staple cotton. $\frac{7}{8}$ " and $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 1" cotton was being extensively grown in America, which naturally competed with Indian long staple cotton whereas short staple cotton had no competitors in the whole world, a factor which accounted for the small margin between the prices of two staples. The farmer would grow short staple cotton only as long as he got a better price for it in comparison with long staple cotton. He advocated the protection of the interests of the cultivators in spite of the fact that their policy was to increase the production of long staple cotton in India. Turning to Subject 42 he alluded to their classification between short, medium and long staple cottons according to which the crop of long staple cotton (over 1") amounted to 12,000 bales only. This was misleading. In America the whole belt grew $\frac{7}{8}$ " and that was why $\frac{7}{8}$ " was their standard

cotton. The Indian short staple cotton was $\frac{3}{4}$ " and the medium was $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ ". This division of below $\frac{7}{8}$ " as short staple cotton and above $1\frac{1}{2}$ " as long staple cotton therefore required alteration.

Mr. Roberts replying to Mr. Mehta said that his statement at the International Congress only meant that if his competitors were to secure business by mixing 70 per cent. of American and 30 per cent. of Indian he would be forced to do the same. The full official context of his remarks should be quoted when it will be found that what he said was very different from Mr. Mehta's extract. He had advocated the trade using the remedy the Indian Central Cotton Committee had put in their hands viz marking of bales to secure improvement.

Department of Agriculture were the result of growing cotton under favoured conditions whereas the ordinary cultivator did not give it the same attention to get a better return from the short staple varieties. This was borne out by the fact that though 289F had been cultivated for a considerable number of years in the Punjab, yet its total production had not increased. He was, therefore, in agreement with Mr. Jenkins that an improved variety of *desi* definitely inferior to the long staple variety and one that does not compete with American might be encouraged. It would result in a better return to the grower. 4F variety was a desirable cotton, but there were certain difficulties in the way of marketing it. It was not appreciated by all Indian mills and Lancashire would only take it at a price. Therefore, one could not export it freely. From the point of view of monetary return an import duty was a good thing but he doubted the wisdom of it. The great majority of Sind crop was an export crop. Import duty only tended to keep the cotton in the province and in some cases where the price remained above world parity, it was the cultivator who suffered even though he sold a portion of his cotton. The balance which he held might have to be sold at a very poor price. As regards mixing he thought that though in theory it was an evil, yet in actual practice the merchants were prompted to sell what their customers asked for, which was in many cases a mixture of Punjab-American cotton with *desi*. He alluded to the recent article in the *Manchester Guardian* in which certain people deplored the mixing of Punjab-American cotton in India, but curiously enough some of the largest firms in Lancashire would not freely buy pure Punjab-American but would prefer to buy a mixture of Punjab-American with *desi*, mixed to the extent of 30 per cent., 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. He asked if it was possible to have legislation to help sell pure 4F when there were customers of this nature. He thought not.

The Vice-President said that they had come to the conclusion after long consultation a year ago that the natural advantages of each tract should be developed to its fullest extent. He disagreed with Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta in regard to the policy of the Committee being in favour of encouragement of long staple cotton and that it was unwise to give up what was a virtual monopoly of short staple cotton. It had yet to be determined whether short staple cotton should be improved by certain methods so that it could be marketed more freely and in this connection he drew attention to the changes that were taking place all over the world. There was a displacement of cotton centres and the figures varied from district to district. Statistics showed that there had been a definite movement of the cotton industry from the Western countries to Asia. In 1913, from the point of view of spindlage, Europe represented 69 per cent. In 1932 the spindlage in Europe had dropped to 64 per cent. which was a definite setback. In America which was one of the biggest cotton consuming countries in the world the spindlage had dropped by 1 per cent. Against that there was more rapid development of manufacture in cotton goods in Asia. In 1913, 7 per cent. of the world's spindles were represented in countries of India, China and Japan. In 1930 it had gone

up to 30 per cent. There was therefore a definite change-over in the manufacturing position throughout the world. Consumption of cotton in Europe had dropped from 53 per cent. in 1931 to 39 per cent. last year. In Asia the consumption of cotton had gone up in that same period from 19 to 35 per cent. He thought, there was a strong case for holding this monopoly of short staple cotton as it was profitable to the grower and there was a great market for it. They could still find an increasing consumption for their Indian cotton. It must be remembered that there was an ever increasing demand for long stapled cotton in India with the spread of education owing to the fact that Indian mills wanted finer cotton than the short stapled which was only used for making rough goods. He did not think it was possible to definitely say that they should commit themselves to a policy of trying to force the grower to grow a specified variety of cotton. The policy of the Committee should be that the cotton best suited for the tracts and which would be profitable to the grower of long or short staple cotton should be encouraged. As regards Hedge Contracts, he pointed out that in previous discussions the view had been strongly held that a wider Hedge Contract would depress prices. To see what effect it might have on the grower, the Committee commenced an investigation into the marketing of cotton in certain tracts. Something had been accomplished in the reduction of the number of Hedge Contracts during the last few years. In the matter of warehousing Rao Bahadur Shirahatti's recommendations had been gone into by the Wiles' Committee and he understood that they had recommended proper licensing of warehouses but these matters were not easy and they took time and besides most of them were for the trade. He considered that a lot of trouble would be solved if they could get introduced the system of licensing of gins and presses which would do away with malpractices. That again was a difficult matter. During the last year the Central Cotton Committee approached a number of people and they were of opinion that perhaps the time was not ripe for introducing legislation.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik was in favour of encouraging the growth of such cotton which gave the best returns to the cultivators. For instance, South Gujarat, where after many years of experience and labour the Agricultural Department introduced a good quality of 1027 variety which was now reported to have been mixed with the inferior type of *Goghari*. The reason for this was obvious. It was because it paid the cultivators. He was of opinion that unless not only the quality but the quantity could be improved, no step should be taken by the Committee. In short, the policy of this Committee should be to encourage such growths which might be suitable to the tract and which would be freely marketable and which brings the best returns to the grower. As to the inclusion of *Upland* and *Kumpia* cotton into the Broach Contract, though the question was brought up before the Wiles' Committee of which he was a member and subsequently taken up by the East India Cotton Association, no final decision had been arrived at. The President of the East India Cotton Association seemed to be very keen over the interest of the growers and he promised to do what he could do in the matter. Regarding the question of mixing he could not understand why Lancashire

and Japan did not take pure cotton and mix it themselves. Why should it be mixed in India and spoil the reputation of Indian cotton? In America every sample was examined before it was exported. Mixing was being done by merchants and ginners. The growers were not at all responsible for mixing. Sir Joseph Kay referred about licensing of gins and presses in India. He was in favour of measures being taken for licensing gins and presses and the stoppage of mixture and the watering of cotton. If mixing was done by agriculturists the evil should be combated by propaganda and if by the gins and presses by legislation.

Sardar Sampiran Singh's experience was different to that of Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik. In the Punjab 4F and 289F yield from a maund to two maunds more than *desi* cotton. With improved methods of agriculture, and greater irrigation facilities long stapled cotton promised higher rate and better yield and their cultivation should be encouraged. The problem of marketing presented no insuperable difficulties. The quantity grown was not sufficient for Indian requirements and the country had to get additional supplies of long staple cotton from abroad. He suggested that an import duty would increase the production and also help the grower. As regards the question of finding markets for this kind of long stapled cotton in foreign countries, that was really a question of competition, and on that point some sort of concession would have to be sought from Great Britain, i.e., Lancashire, Liverpool, etc. He thought Indian cottons having a bad reputation in European markets was the reason of Lancashire and others preferring to buy mixed cotton at a lower price. If once they could establish a reputation for supplying pure cotton, they would have no difficulty in finding a market.

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande thought that the reason why long staple cotton did not give a reasonable return was due, not to what the previous speakers had attributed it to, but to the fact that the yield per acre was only 50 to 54 lbs. in India as against 154 lbs. in America and until methods of cotton cultivation were improved upon and the cost of production reduced no improvement could be expected. He continued that cotton experts of the Agricultural Department who had their training in England where no cotton was grown were expected to teach them something of which they themselves had only a theoretical knowledge. He would prefer practical farmers from America even at high salaries. He referred to the paucity of Government experimental farms in the Central Provinces and Berar and said that agriculturists had to go long distances to study their methods which were very few. The reason that the yield per acre being too low was because proper methods were not known to the so-called experts working there. The methods suggested against mixing by means of licensing, etc., were worthless. The representatives of European, Japanese and Indian firms mixed cotton of various kinds in Amravati. The growers were not responsible for sending the mixed quality cottons to England and the Continent and for the bad reputation earned, but the big traders were responsible for this. To make a long story short, the Directors of Agriculture were not adopting the methods of cultivation which had proved successful in other civilised countries.

Mr. Carbonell agreed with Mr. Darlow that 200,000 bales of Sind cotton could be absorbed by the trade. He advocated the production of an improved long staple cotton of one variety only, if possible with a long and silky staple, as the cotton now grown in Sind had a rough staple and spinners did not like it.

Mr. Vonesch was in favour of encouraging the growth of indigenous varieties. He deprecated the tendency of the Agricultural Department paying more attention to long staple than to indigenous cotton during the last five to ten years. According to the data supplied by the Sakrand farm the return to the grower for 27 W.N. would be about Rs. 11 more per candy than for the next best foreign variety. This calculation was based on the average valuation for the last three years and the result would favour the *desi* variety even more if the present low prices for staple cottons had been taken as a basis. Alluding to 289F and 285F which were quite popular in the Punjab five or six years ago, he stated that they had undoubtedly received a distinct set-back since then. In his opinion this was due to the unremunerative return to the grower, possibly because the buyers were no longer prepared to pay the full premium owing to the fear of admixture with inferior cotton.

Up to very recently there was a shortage of staple cotton due chiefly to the deterioration of the American crop, but to-day there was a over-supply of long stapled cotton. At present India held to all intents and purposes a monopoly of short stapled cotton and in his opinion it would be dangerous to try and compete with countries which were eminently more suited for the growing of the long stapled qualities. He thought that experiments with long stapled cotton should be strictly confined to canal irrigated tracts and that the research for better yielding indigenous types suitable for those districts which depended on the yearly rainfall should be more vigorously pushed than in the past.

Rai Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram pointed out that long staple cotton could not be grown everywhere and was in favour of demarcation of areas. He thought it a necessity which should be followed up. In Sind, for instance, the Southern Divisions may give better results for long staple cotton than in Upper Sind where there were severe frosts and climate was very hot; also in a part of central division the soil was unfit for growing long staple cotton as the tract was full of white ants which were more destructive to this variety than to *desi* cotton which is more hardy. The Barrage would probably stimulate its growth by providing an earlier supply of water. He thought that long staple cotton would not thrive better under those conditions than short stapled.

Mian Nurullah was in favour of the policy of *laissez-faire*. He thought it dangerous to demarcate areas. His experience of Lyallpur had been that more often than not long staple cotton had failed and that the indigenous short stapled had flourished. Zemindars did not like to put all their eggs in one basket and wanted to protect themselves by sowing both *desi* and American cotton.

Mr. Sane said that conditions in Gujarat were different to those of the Punjab and Sind. Like *Pulichai* cotton in the Madras Presidency,

Rao Bahadur M.G. Deshpande related his experience of improved Verum in the Central Provinces which superseded Roseum by reason of the good outturn and prices. He spoke appreciatively of the work done by the Agricultural Department, but complained that Government were not allowing them sufficient funds to spread propaganda on a more extensive scale. He added that the Department were doing their best to instruct the cultivators and wanted to know from Mr. Deshpande as to why these same cultivators about 12 years ago had bumper crops. And during those times he doubted whether instructions were given by the Agricultural Department. During the last four or five years they were not getting good returns due to the vagaries of nature. As regards mixing he was of opinion that if it was done at the factories they should have some regulation to prevent it as mixing must be discouraged.

SUBJECT 24.—*Final Report* on Gujarat Boll-worm Research Scheme.*

The Final Report was approved and it was decided that it should be sent to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to be published as a scientific monograph. It was also agreed that in future a summary of the results in non-technical language should be circulated to members in the place of the full report.

SUBJECT 25.—*Gujarat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme—*

(a) *Progress Report.**

(b) *Proposed extension* of—.*

The progress report was approved. The scheme was extended for fourteen months from February 1933 to March 1934 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 65,674.

SUBJECT 26.—*Proposed new Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme* for the improvement of Comilla cotton in Bengal.*

The scheme was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 18,540 spread over a period of five years.

SUBJECT 27.—*Proposed new Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme* for the breeding of annual varieties of Nadam cotton grown in Salem and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency.*

The scheme was sanctioned for a period of five years at a cost of Rs. 13,730 subject to review at the end of three years and also to the local Government providing the necessary land.

* Not printed.

SUBJECT 28.—Proposed new Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme* for the investigation of Pink and Spotted Boll-worm pests in Hyderabad State.

The scheme was sanctioned for three years at a total cost of Rs. 21,548. It was also agreed that any supplementary grant necessary for transport, re-conditioning and erecting of the insect proof cages to be transferred to the scheme from Cawnpore might be applied for at the next meeting of the Committee.

SUBJECT 29.—Proposed new Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme* for the investigation of Spotted Boll-worm in the Punjab.

It was decided that the scheme should be referred back to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, for revision.

SUBJECT 30.—Proposed new Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme* for an exhaustive survey of cottons in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand, United Provinces.

The scheme was sanctioned for a period of three years at a total estimated cost of Rs. 15,800.

SUBJECT 31.—Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Programme of the working of the ginnery at Lyallpur.

The Secretary's note* was recorded.

SUBJECT 32.—Proposed new Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Scheme* for a grant for the formation of Zemindara Co-operative Sale Societies for the sale of all farm crop produce, including Punjab-American cotton on the lines of the Okara Zemindara Association.

The Committee sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 for a period of three years subject to the following conditions :—

(i) that the Punjab Government gives an equal grant for the same period,

(ii) that the Co-operative Sale Societies guarantee to undertake, from the outset, the sale of pure, graded American kapas and that, as soon as possible, they will also organise the separate ginning and baling of pure American cotton (normally this stage should begin from the third year),

(iii) that the Committee's grant will be spent entirely on expert managing staff for the Societies and for organising staff, and

(iv) that if the scheme, as now modified, be accepted by the Punjab Government, a detailed budget will be presented for the sanction of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

* Not printed.

SUBJECT 33.—*Proposed new Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Scheme** for the grant of Rs. 25,000 for two years to enable the Punjab Agricultural Department to sell its pure seed at rates more nearly to bazaar rates for ordinary seed.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Burt and seconded by Mr. Sanc was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 19.—“That the scheme now submitted by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, be withdrawn and a revised scheme be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.”

SUBJECT 34.—*Proposed new Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Application** for a Seed Storage Scheme in the Navsari District of Baroda State.

The scheme was sanctioned for five years at a total estimated cost of Rs. 19,000 on condition that not later than 1934 the Baroda State would make its own arrangements for seed multiplication in the Navsari District on an area of 1,000 to 2,000 acres.

SUBJECT 35.—*Agricultural Research—Report† of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.*

The President moved and Mr. Vonesch seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 21.—“That the Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be adopted.”

SUBJECT 36.—*Technological Research—Progress Report‡ of the Director, Technological Laboratory.*

The following resolution moved by the President and seconded by Mr. Jenkins was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 22.—“That the Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, be adopted.”

SUBJECT 37.—*Technological Research—Report§ of the Technological Research Sub-Committee.*

The President moved :—

RESOLUTION 23.—“That the Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee be adopted.”

This was seconded by Mr. Kolhe and carried unanimously.

* Not printed.

† Appendix XXIII (page 116).

‡ Appendix XXIV (page 119).

§ Appendix XXV (page 126).

SUBJECT 38.—Report of the Special Sub-Committee on the status of Committee servants.

Mr. *Burt* proposed and Mr. *Richards* seconded the following resolution and memorandum which were carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 24.—“The Indian Central Cotton Committee regrets to find that the procedure laid down in Government of India’s letter No. 1858-Agri., dated the 5th December 1931, referred to in the Committee’s resolution No. 22, dated 15th December 1931, has failed to achieve its object. On the contrary, it has led to results which were contemplated neither by the Committee nor by Government. These results which are summarised in the Memorandum attached involve the impairment of the Committee’s statutory control over the application of the Cotton Cess Fund, its ability to guide and direct the research work which it finances, its control over the scientific research staff which has been built up in the last nine years, and its ability to secure qualified research workers in the future. The Committee is impelled to request the Government of India to reconsider the decision contained in their letter quoted above as the objects for which the Committee was constituted by the Legislature are likely to be defeated.”

Memorandum as finally approved.

“(1) The procedure which requires expenditure from the Committee’s grants to be budgeted for as ordinary expenditure of the Provincial Department of Agriculture leads, in practice, to delay and sacrifices that elasticity which has hitherto been a valuable feature of the Committee’s work.

(2) The Committee is losing the services of specialist officers trained at its expense and who had gained experience by work on Committee’s schemes, as these men have been replaced by retrenched Government servants.

(3) The Committee’s servants have lost the prospect of fairly continuous service which they enjoyed previously. When an old scheme terminates and a new scheme is sanctioned, instead of receiving a preference as they were having hitherto, they are treated as new entrants to the Agricultural Department in certain provinces and have to comply with the provincial regulations regarding recruitment which lay emphasis on qualifications not essential for men already specially selected for their research ability.

(4) The difficulties pointed out in (2) and (3) render nugatory the Committee’s scheme for the training of cotton research workers.

(5) As Government are already aware, a very unsatisfactory position has arisen in that several employees of the Committee being now treated as temporary Government servants have been rendered ineligible for membership of the Committee’s Provident Fund.

(6) Generally a position has been reached where an accounts ruling has led to a material interference in substantial matters of policy.”

SUBJECT 39.—Report* of the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee.

The following resolution which was moved by the President and seconded by Mr. *Kolhe* was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 25.—“That the Report of the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee be adopted.”

* Appendix XXVI (page 130).

SUBJECT 40.—Report^{*} of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee :—

- (a) Balance Sheet,
- (b) Financial Statement,
- (c) Revised Estimates—1932-33,
- (d) Budget—1933-34,
- (e) Auditors' fees.

The President moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Kolhe and carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 26.—“That the Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be adopted.”

“That the Revised Estimates for 1932-33 be approved.”

“That the Budget for 1933-34, as now amended, be sanctioned.”

SUBJECT 41.—Half-yearly Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer.

The Vice-President proposed and Mian Nurullah seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 16.—“That the Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer be approved.”

SUBJECT 42.—Review of the Committee's work and Research Policy.

It was considered along with Subjects 22 and 23.

SUBJECT 43.—Proposed introduction of a common unit[§] for the purchase of seed cotton throughout India.

The subject was discussed at some length and its further consideration was postponed to the next meeting so that more information might be obtained in the meanwhile from some of the cotton centres.

**SUBJECT 44.—Greater[¶] use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom—
Implementing Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement.**

The discussion on this subject is given in extenso.

Mr. Burl said that in his opinion the importance of Article 8 of the Ottawa Trade Agreement lay in the fact that for the first time the Committee was promised the active co-operation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in its efforts to secure a better footing for Indian cotton in the English market. For a number of years the Indian Central Cotton Committee in the interests of Indian cotton growers had tried, and not without success, to interest the Lancashire cotton trade in new and improved types of Indian cotton and in those efforts it had been supported by the High Commissioner for India and the Indian Trade

* Appendix XXVII (page 131).

† Appendix XXVIII (page 153).

‡ Appendix XXII (page 112).

§ Appendix XXIX (page 161).

¶ Appendix XXX (page 163).

Commissioner. But this was the first time that the Home Government had promised their active support. It would be noted that this promise was given in the widest terms and applied to "any practicable scheme that may be agreed upon by the manufacturing, trading and producing interests in the United Kingdom and India for promoting whether by research, propaganda, or improved marketing the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom." The report of the Indian Delegation contained some suggestions as to what steps might be taken but it might be stated in passing that Article 8 of the Agreement was not limited to those proposals but was absolutely general in its application. The Committee was aware that His Majesty's Government had taken steps to fulfil their promise and indeed the Board of Trade took the initiative in promoting the formation of a Committee in Lancashire and he suggested that the present occasion was appropriate for the Indian Central Cotton Committee to consider that question. At that stage he ventured to remark that the issue before the Committee was a comparatively simple one, viz., to suggest any steps that could be taken at that juncture to take advantage of Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement. The Committee was not concerned with the Agreement itself—on that point the Indian Legislature after weeks of discussion came to the definite conclusion that it was in the best interest of India that the Agreement should be ratified. Nor was the Committee specially concerned with the question whether Article 8 of the Agreement was of great, moderate or small value. On that point opinions differed and only the future could decide. What the Committee was concerned with was that Article 8 offered at least a chance of some trade development at a time when every means of giving the cotton grower some assistance should be explored. He did not overlook the fact that Indian cottons were at present above world parity and hence export was very restricted. They all understood that that position was a temporary one. But he would deal briefly with one other general point. It had been suggested by some that it was paradoxical that India should be exporting some of her best cottons and seeking to develop the export market while she was actually importing long staple cotton for her own mills. There was, in point of fact, no real contradiction here, and it was a well-known fact that in average years there was a surplus of certain staple cottons like Punjab and Sind American and Tinnevelly which needed an export market. The paradox disappeared if they divided cotton into three classes—short, medium and long staple instead of speaking of long and short-staple only. Of short staple cotton India was a large exporter, of medium staple a moderate exporter in average years, of long staple cotton an importer at present. He need not labour that point as the Committee's own pamphlet on the improvement of cotton growing gave a full analysis of the position but he would mention that the 470,000 bales of foreign cotton imported into Bombay in 1930-31 (to which reference was made in the East India Cotton Association's letter) were made up of Egyptian 149,000, East African 179,000, Americans 140,000, Persian and other 2,000. In other words, at least 328,000 bales of the 470,000 imports were of truly long staple cotton—longer than was produced in India.

and longer than India was likely to produce in the near future. In other words, so long as the present trend towards finer spinning continued, these imports of long staple-cotton from Egypt and East Africa would continue whatever the size and quality of the Indian crop. An additional 200,000 bales of Sind-American, for example, would not materially affect the demand for Egyptian cotton. There was nothing surprising in that as even America used regularly substantial quantities of Egyptian cotton.

Enclosure 2 to the Secretary's note showed that India exported annually substantial quantities of the following medium stapled cottons—*Punjab* and *Sind-American*, *Surats* and *Broach*, *Westerns* and *Northerns*, *Tinnevellys* and in some years *Cambodia*. All of these cottons could be used in larger quantity in the United Kingdom without any fundamental machinery changes—all could be produced in greater quantity than at present were the demand greater. He thought that it was clear that it would be to the interest of Indian cotton growers if they could enlarge the demand for those cottons. It might be added that the Ottawa Delegation were given definite instances of firms who during recent years, and until Indian cotton went out of parity, had used larger quantities of Indian short staple cotton than they had done in the past, having made the necessary changes in their machinery to enable them to use Indian cotton to advantage. The question for immediate consideration was what were the most profitable lines of work and what recommendations, if any, the Indian Central Cotton Committee should make to the Government of India. The report of the Ottawa Delegation indicates one possible line of action, viz., an improvement in the marketing of Indian cottons at the *Lancashire end*. It was definitely stated by the Lancashire representatives at discussions at which he was present that the larger stocks and wider selection of American cotton in Liverpool, as compared to stocks of Indian cotton, did encourage the spinner to buy American rather than Indian. In reply to specific questions, representative spinners stated that they did not need single bale sampling of Indian cotton. But they did consider that the Lancashire spinner using Indian cotton had a narrow range to select from and experienced real difficulty in repeating a purchase. Correspondents in England of Bombay and Karachi exporting firms told him that while they were willing to sell Indian cotton to the Lancashire spinner on whatever terms suited him, they could not be expected to finance the carrying of stocks out of proportion to actual sales. This statement was confirmed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers' letter in the papers before them. The Indian Delegation attached great importance to the removal of any marketing difficulties which existed at present. No communication had yet been received from the Lancashire Committee of which Sir Richard Jocelyn was Chairman but they did know that that office was being carefully examined. It was obviously desirable that existing trade connections should be utilised to the fullest extent in any scheme of that kind; it was there that the Indian Central Cotton Committee would surely give very important assistance. It was understood that the Lancashire Committee had substantial funds at its disposal but it would be difficult to formulate a ~~central scheme~~.

He ventured to suggest for consideration one other matter which the Indian Central Cotton Committee might take up, viz., the prompt supply to the new Lancashire Committee of information about the characteristics and supply of various types of Indian cottons—especially of improved cottons which had reached a commercial scale. The work done in the Committee's Technological Laboratory had not yet become widely known to Lancashire spinners—it would be worth while to send a selection of technological bulletins and circulars to the Indian Trade Commissioner for distribution. Doubtless other methods would suggest themselves to members of the Committee. What he would urge was that they make a start with that important question. It was important that the Indian Trade Commissioner should be constantly in possession of the latest information and that the Government of India and especially the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be kept in a position to instruct or advise him from time to time. He did not himself think that the Committee should wait until proposals were received from the new Lancashire Committee and thought that they should arrange to have the question fully studied in the meantime. Possibly it was a matter for the Technological Research Sub-Committee to deal with—that was a point for consideration. It might also be possible for a few of the members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, including in that term the additional members of the Technological Sub-Committee, who may be visiting England that year to establish personal contact with the new Lancashire Committee and advise them. He commended the following resolution for their consideration :—

"(1) The Technological Research Sub-Committee be instructed to take up the question of the best means of utilising Article 8 of the Ottawa Trade Agreement and to collaborate with the Committee established in Lancashire, and (2) any member of the Sub-Committee or of the Indian Central Cotton Committee visiting England during 1933 be invited to get into touch with the Lancashire Committee."

Mr. Kopesch was perfectly sure that as the majority of the cottons grown in India were of short staple any propaganda done by the Committee to increase the consumption of Indian cotton in Lancashire would be of great value. The attention of Lancashire was now focussed on Indian cottons but Lancashire spinners complained that they were handicapped in their purchases of Indian cotton for want of ready stocks. He thought that if there was sufficient demand from Lancashire for Indian cottons there would be no difficulty in getting stocks laid down in Liverpool. That was how the development with regard to American and Egyptian cottons took place. He understood that Lancashire spinners were handicapped in the use of Indian cotton on account of their machinery, and that certain mills were making such alterations in their machinery as to handle coarser Indian cottons. He would say that provided the Indian Central Cotton Committee did not take any action which the export trade considered injurious to their interests, the full co-operation of that section of the trade would be readily forthcoming.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta complained that in spite of a Committee having been appointed in Lancashire and Mr. Burt's visit to Ottawa no practical scheme had been formulated. Though it was reported that Lancashire mills were slowly changing their machinery for spinning short staple

cotton, the resultant effect might not be felt for years. He agreed with the opinion of Mr. Vonesch that better marketing facilities and propaganda were necessary in Great Britain and if there was demand, stocks would surely follow. He instanced Japan who consumed about 1,600,000 bales and where no propaganda had been made. Similarly with Italy and Germany who also used a fair amount of Indian cotton without any propaganda being necessary. Supply was regulated by demand and if there was enough demand, the traders would see that necessary stock was kept. The principal factor for the grower was to see that he got a good price and Indian cottons were also being sold in foreign markets at a higher parity even though Great Britain did not buy much. The only practical way to help the Indian cotton grower was for Great Britain to give preference to Indian cotton in Lancashire. He suggested the imposition of an import duty on foreign cotton to protect Indian cotton. The crux of the matter was the relative cheapness of Indian cotton and if it was so, Lancashire would certainly buy it.

The Vice-President emphasised the need of developing the Lancashire market which was going to take up the increased production of short-staple cotton. It was a known fact that a certain amount of trade had moved from Lancashire particularly the trade in cloth of 20 to 40's counts. Lancashire now dealt with specialities of cloth made of short-staple cotton and in the finer quality cloth, leaving the medium quality of goods to her competitors, mainly India and Japan. If this fact were accepted, it seemed certain that demand for short staple cotton and consequent better prices must follow. This attempt to develop a market for Indian cotton should be welcomed. He referred to the difficulty of Lancashire not being equipped to use short staple cotton and now that the prospects of adapting their machinery to suit short staple Indian cotton were promising, it would be advisable to get into touch with the Indian Trade Commissioner and others who would help to develop markets for short staple cotton in Lancashire.

Sardar Sampuran Singh saw no gain to India in the Resolution passed at the Ottawa Conference. He referred to the small quantity (270,000 bales) exported to England compared with the infinitely greater quantity (2,206,000 bales) exported to Japan and China against whom India had put a duty of 50 per cent.

Mr. Burt said that the duty of 50 per cent. had no connection with the Ottawa Agreement, but was imposed at the request of the Indian mill industry.

Sardar Sampuran Singh referred to the impossibility of India, which is a poor country, buying from the Western countries where labour was dear in preference to Eastern countries which could afford to sell their cloth at much lower prices. India was selling her cotton to China and Japan and at the same time imposing a duty against their goods. The pious hope expressed during the Ottawa Conference was not sufficient. The Indian grower expected something more tangible.

Mr. Ramamurty in order to take advantage of the friendly readiness of England to buy more Indian cotton suggested an increase in the production of medium staple cotton in such areas as were naturally suitable to their growth. In Madras they were already thinking of extending the cultivation of Cambodia cotton in paddy lands as a second crop and the signs were hopeful. But the question was whether there would be a sufficient demand from England at a remunerative price without increased production resulting in the lowering of prices. In the Godavari Delta anything less than Rs. 40 an acre would not be regarded as a fair return to grower. He would like an assurance from Mr. Burt that the extension of area under medium staple cotton would not be followed by a consequent lowering of prices.

Mr. Richards referred to the great increase in production of Bengals cotton which might be expected when Pink Boll-worm control was extended to all the affected areas, which might well amount to ten lakhs of bales. Sind expected to add another two lakhs of Bengals type. He therefore disagreed with Mr. Mehta that there was little need to encourage fresh markets.

Mr. Burt and *Mr. Vonesch* had indicated that one obstacle to the more rapid extension of use of Bengals in England was the absence of a ready market in Lancashire carrying sufficient stocks. He suggested that the Committee might properly employ some of its funds to provide market facilities through competent trade organisation and to finance the carrying of adequate stocks in Lancashire.

Mr. Burt replying to *Mr. Richards'* remarks on the subject of propaganda in Lancashire said that no Indian money was going to be spent on this. He understood that £10,000 had already been sanctioned in England in connection with propaganda. Answering *Mr. Ramamurty* he thought there would be no difficulty in selling the 3 lakhs of bales of Cambodia likely to be produced in Madras, as this type of cotton was very popular in Lancashire and elsewhere. As regards prices he could not prophecy.

Mr. Vonesch concurred that there was still a demand for Cambodia cotton in Lancashire.

Continuing *Mr. Burt* said that there was no question whatever of Lancashire giving a promise about the use of Indian cotton in return for any concession regarding duties on piecegoods in India. The duties on piecegoods in India were determined by the Indian Cotton Industry Protection Act and had been brought about by the Indian Legislature. Import duty on piecegoods had been imposed at the request of the Indian millowners because of the depression in exchange and several other causes and the Ottawa Agreement did not contain anything about the protected cotton goods. There was no obligation whatsoever to India to give any special preference to Lancashire. The very small list of items included in the schedule related to a number of miscellaneous things which had not been protected and did not refer to piecegoods at all. One other point made was that Lancashire would buy Indian cotton in order to produce cotton goods for sale in India. He did not see how

Lancashire with high wages would be able to undersell Indian mills. That was a practical point. The use of Indian cotton in Lancashire could be increased first of all for the domestic market in the United Kingdom where quite a large amount of cloth of low counts was used and secondly for export to other countries. He quite agreed that Lancashire could not compete with Indian mills. His original proposition was—

“That that matter should be referred to our Technological Research Sub-Committee for study and report.”

He would also add “that any member of the Committee or of the Technological Research Sub-Committee who may be visiting England during this year be asked to get into touch with the members of the Lancashire Committee”.

Mr. Roberts in seconding the resolution said that since the Committee were anxious to popularise Indian cotton they should try and open up as many markets as possible. In England £10,000 had already been set aside to further the interests of Indian cotton in Lancashire.

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande thought that Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement was only a pious expression on the part of England to co-operate with India. He supported Messrs. Mehta and Sardar Sampuran Singh that good will alone was not sufficient. The British Government had taken very much more from us by way of protection and they wanted sufficient return for it. No doubt import duty had been placed on piecegoods but there were so many commodities imported into India free of duty.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta proposed the following amendment :—

“The Indian Central Cotton Committee is of opinion that the practical method of increasing the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire is to give preference to Indian cotton or to fix a quota for Indian cotton.”

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande seconded the amendment.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik thought the subject was referred to the Committee only for information. He did not see the advantage of passing such a resolution as at present they had not got the type of cotton Great Britain required. There was time enough to take up the question five years hence when India would have an exportable surplus. He asked Mr. Burt to accept the amendment of Mr. Mehta. The imposition of the 50 per cent. duty on Japanese goods meant the loss of one of their best customers and India now wanted something in return from Great Britain. He was of opinion that the high tariff imposed on Japanese goods would benefit Lancashire more than India, and therefore Indian growers are entitled to have some benefit from England.

Mr. Burt accepted the amendment with a slight alteration.

RESOLUTION 1.—“The Indian Central Cotton Committee is of opinion that the practical method of increasing the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire is to give a tariff preference to Indian cotton by levying

a duty on non-Empire cottons. In the meantime (1) the Technological Research Sub-Committee be instructed to take up the question of the best means of utilising Article 8 of the Ottawa Trade Agreement and to collaborate with the Committee established in Lancashire, and (2) any member of the Sub-Committee or of the Indian Central Cotton Committee visiting England during 1933 be invited to get into touch with the Lancashire Committee."

The resolution as amended was carried.

SUBJECT 45. Central Provinces Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme—Utilisation of savings in the current year for the grant of bonus to growers of Verum cotton.

The President proposed and Mr. Y. G. Deshpande seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously :—

RESOLUTION 20. "That the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, be asked to submit the scheme in a different form."

SUBJECT 46. Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Sind Cotton Committee.

The Secretary's note^r was recorded.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Richards and seconded by Sardar Rau Bahadur Bhimbhaji R. Naik was carried with acclamation :—

RESOLUTION 27. "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee expresses its great appreciation and conveys its thanks to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for the kind way in which they have provided the Committee with all the facilities for holding its meeting at Karachi."

The President thanked the hosts at Karachi for their kindness in having made the stay of the members of the Committee at Karachi comfortable, and all the various Associations and individuals, the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee and the Sind Cotton Committee for their attendance at the meeting and for advising and helping the Committee in its deliberations.

He further thanked all the members of the Committee for their courtesy and patience in helping him in conducting the proceedings satisfactorily.

Mr. Chintilal B. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the President for the patient and tactful manner in which he conducted the meeting and wished to put on record the satisfactory work of the Secretary during the period under report.

Mr. Jenkins thanked the Indian Central Cotton Committee for their courtesy in accepting the invitation of the Sind Cotton Committee to hold this meeting at Karachi. He felt that this meeting of the Committee in Karachi had created considerable interest and certainly had brought the commercial community in Sind into closer touch with the Committee and its work.

Mr. Darlow on behalf of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee thanked the members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee very much for inviting them to take part in their deliberations, and wished to express his appreciation of the fact that for the first time the Committee had held its meeting in Karachi and also to express the hope that it would not be the last time and at some future occasion, not very far distant, it would hold one of its meetings again in Karachi.

P. H. RAMA REDDI.

RESOLUTIONS.

No.

Page.

- Greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom.*
- 1 “The Indian Central Cotton Committee is of opinion that the practical method of increasing the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire is to give a tariff preference to Indian cotton by levying a duty on non-Empire cottons. In the meantime (1) the Technological Research Sub-Committee be instructed to take up the question of the best means of utilising Article 8 of the Ottawa Trade Agreement and to collaborate with the Committee established in Lancashire, and (2) any member of the Sub-Committee or of the Indian Central Cotton Committee visiting England during 1933 be invited to get into touch with the Lancashire Committee”

35

Appointment of Vice-President.

- 2 “That Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas be appointed Vice-President for the year 1933-34”

10

Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

- 3 “That the following members be appointed to form the Standing Finance Sub-Committee for the financial year 1933-34 :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
 Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (*ex-officio*),
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik,
 Mr. J. Vonesch,
 Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare,
 Mr. J. O. G. Barnes, and
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta”

10

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee.

- 4 “That the following members be appointed to form the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee :—

The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas),
 Sir Joseph A. Kay,
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Mr. J. O. G. Barnes,
 Mr. J. Vonesch,
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
 Mr. Robert Lee,

RESOLUTIONS—contd.

No.

Page.

Agricultural Research Sub-Committee—contd.

VIII. Additional members— .

Mr. B. C. Burt,

Dr. L. C. Coleman,

Dr. W. Burns,

Mr. D. N. Mahta,

Rai Sahib Thakur Ram Prasad Singh,

Mr. H. H. Pandya,

Mr. W. J. Jenkins,

Mr. P. B. Richards,

Mr. B. A. Collins,

Mr. S. V. Ramamurty,

Mr. C. V. Sane,

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,

IX. Co-opted member—Cotton Research Botanist,
Lyallpur, and

X. The Secretary " 11

Technological Research Sub-Committee.

7 "That the following members form the Technological Research Sub-Committee :—

The President (*ex-officio*),The Vice-President (Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas),
ex-officio,

Sir Joseph A. Kay,

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,

Mr. B. C. Burt,

Mr. H. R. Stewart,

Mr. T. F. Main,

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande,

Seth Naranlal Jivanlal,

Mr. S. V. Ramamurty,

Lala Shri Ram, and

Mr. J. Tinker.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the East India Cotton Association will be asked to nominate two representatives each "

12

RESOLUTIONS—*contd.*

No.		Page.
	<i>Research Students Selection Sub-Committee.</i>	
8	" That the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee be composed of the following members :— The President, The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas), Sir Joseph A. Kay, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. B. C. Burt, Dr. W. Burns, Mr. P. B. Richards, Mr. H. R. Stewart, Mr. F. J. Plymen, Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, Dr. L. C. Coleman, Mr. H. H. Pandya, Mr. T. F. Main, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Mr. F. K. Jackson, Mr. C. V. Sane, and Dr. Nazir Ahmad "	12
	<i>Malpractices Sub-Committee.</i>	
9	" That the Sub-Committee on Malpractices consist of the following members :— The Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas), Sir Joseph A. Kay, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. J. O. G. Barnes, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. T. F. Main, Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, Mr. J. Vonesch, with power to co-opt "	13
	<i>Central Provinces Cotton Market Act.</i>	
10	" The Indian Central Cotton Committee thanks the Government of the Central Provinces for agreeing to give the Committee an opportunity of expressing its views on the draft rules proposed to be framed under the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act before placing them before the local Council " ..	13

RESOLUTIONS—*contd.*

No.

Page.

Universal Standards for Indian Cottons.

- 11 "That steps be taken to introduce Universal Standards for Indian cottons for use in India itself and the Local Sub-Committee be instructed to prepare a scheme for the purpose in conjunction with the various trade associations"

14

Proposed compilation and publication of Cotton Forecasts by the Committee.

- 12 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee appoints a Cotton Forecast Improvement Committee to meet as soon as possible after the publication of the Final Cotton Forecast* and to prepare a report on the degree of accuracy of the all-India Cotton Forecasts with recommendations for its improvement in future" ..

14

- 13 "That the personnel of the Forecast Improvement Committee as mentioned in the Secretary's Memorandum be approved"

14

- 14 "That the Central Cotton Committee invites proposals from the Agricultural Departments of the cotton growing provinces and States for a study of the village consumption of cotton in India and these proposals be considered at the next meeting of the Committee" ..

14

- 15 "That the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee be invited to consider the possibility of securing an annual census of cotton stocks as in Bombay, and a similar representation be made to trade bodies in Madras, Calcutta, Tuticorin and other important places" ..

15

Half-yearly report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer.

- 16 "That the Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer be approved"

29

Proposal for the formation of a Cotton Association at Karachi.

- 17 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee notes with satisfaction the strides that have been made with regard to the organisation of the cotton market in Karachi as is evident from the report of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee for the period 1927-32. This Committee feels that the affairs of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee have reached a stage at which its conversion into a separate Cotton Association seems very desirable"

15

*At present called the Supplementary General Memorandum on the Cotton Crop and published in April.

RESOLUTIONS—*concl.*

No.		Page.
	<i>Appointment of a permanent representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on the Committee.</i>	
18	"That the Indian Central Cotton Committee recommends to the Governor-General in Council to bestow on the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association the right to send one permanent representative on this Committee instead of the present nominated additional member"	15
	<i>New Punjab Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme.</i>	
19	"That the scheme now submitted by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, be withdrawn and a revised scheme be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee"	27
20	“Utilisation of savings for the grant of bonus to growers of Verum cotton.	
20	"That the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, be asked to submit the scheme in a different form" ..	36
	<i>Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.</i>	
21	"That the Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be adopted"	27
	<i>Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory.</i>	
22	"That the Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, be adopted"	27
	<i>Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee.</i>	
23	"That the Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee be adopted"	27
	<i>Report of the Special Sub-Committee on the status of Committee servants.</i>	
24	"The Indian Central Cotton Committee regrets to find that the procedure laid down in Government of India's letter No. 1858-Agri., dated the 5th December 1931, referred to in the Committee's resolution No. 22, dated 15th December 1931, has failed to achieve its object. On the contrary, it has led to results which were contemplated neither by the Committee nor by Government. These results which are summarised in	

at the 5th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, one member of the Sub-Committee shall be a cotton growers' representative; the present members are:—

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya
Sir Joseph A. Kay (*Chairman*) } *ex-officio*,
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
Mr. J. Vonesch,
Mr. J. O. G. Barnes,
Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande,
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, and
Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik (cotton growers' representative).

Three members of this Sub-Committee, viz., Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande will retire in March 1933 and if they are now re-elected to the Sub-Committee but are not re-nominated to the Committee in March next, it will be necessary for the Sub-Committee to fill the vacancies at a later date.

(2) *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee*.—This is also a statutory Sub-Committee, appointed by the Committee to hold office for 12 months from April 1st. The constitution of the Sub-Committee and the present members are as follows:—

(a) *The Vice-President* (Sir Joseph A. Kay), *ex-officio*.

(b) *Five trade members resident in Bombay Presidency*.—Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, J. Vonesch, Chunilal B. Mehta and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and one seat is vacant caused by the resignation of Mr. D. McCallum.

(c) *One trade member from each of the following provinces* :—

Madras ..	.. Vacant (caused by the resignation of Mr. H. B. Moore).
Punjab ..	.. Mr. W. Roberts.
United Provinces ..	.. Mr. J. Tinker.
Central Provinces ..	.. Mr. Y. G. Deshpande.

(d) *The Co-operative representative*.—Sardar Sampuran Singh (*ex-officio*).

The above two vacancies have not been filled as the Sub-Committee did not meet during the year.

Five trade members resident in Bombay and four provincial trade members have to be appointed.

(3) *Local Sub-Committee*.—This Sub-Committee is not a statutory Sub-Committee but is composed of local members or those within easy reach of Bombay. The present members are:—

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (*President*),

Sir Joseph A. Kay (*Vice-President*),

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,

Mr. J. Vonesch,

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik,

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande,

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,

Mr. J. O. G. Barnes, and

Mr. C. V. Sane (*co-opted*).

(4) *Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*.—The constitution of this Sub-Committee was laid down at the 10th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The present members are:—

(i) President ..	.. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.
(ii) Vice-President ..	.. Sir Joseph A. Kay.

- (iii) Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Mr. F. K. Jackson.
Indore.
- (iv) Co-operative representative .. Sardar Sampuran Singh.
- (v) One cotton growers' representative .. Mr. W. Roberts.
- (vi) One cotton trade representative .. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
- (vii) Four Agricultural Officers .. Mr. T. F. Main.
Mr. J. J. Plymen.
Mr. H. R. Stewart (co-opted in place of
Mr. D. Milne retired).
Mr. V. Ramamatha Ayyar.
- (viii) Additional members .. Mr. B. C. Burt.
Dr. L. C. Coleman.
Dr. W. Burns.
Mr. D. N. Mehta.
Rai Sahib Thakur Ram Prasad Singh.
Mr. H. H. Pandya.
Mr. W. J. Jenkins.
Mr. P. B. Richards.
Mr. B. A. Collins.
Mr. C. V. Sanc.
- (ix) Co-opted member .. Successor to the Cotton Research
Botanist, Lyallpur.
- (x) The Secretary.

In addition to the above, Mr. S. V. Ramamurty and Rai Sahib Kalidas Sawhney have been co-opted for the January 1933 meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above are members *ex-officio*. Membership under (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) has to be filled.

(5) *Technological Research Sub-Committee*.—The present members of this Sub-Committee are as follows:—

The President—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya } *ex-officio*,
The Vice-President—Sir Joseph A. Kay
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
Mr. B. C. Burt,
Mr. T. F. Main,
Mr. H. R. Stewart (eo-opted in place of Mr. D. Milne, retired),
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, and
Seth Naranlal Jivanlal.

Co-opted members.

Sir Mummohandas Ramji	} Representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Mr. F. Stones
Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai	} Representatives of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh
Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal	} Representatives of the East India Cotton Mr. R. G. Saraiya

(6) *Research Students Selection Sub-Committee*.—The composition of this Sub-Committee was laid down at the 5th meeting of the Committee to be all provincial agricultural representatives, the Directors of Agriculture of Indian States, who are members of the Committee, the President and the Vice-President. The present members are:—

The President—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya,
The Vice-President—Sir Joseph A. Kay,
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Mr. B. C. Burt,
 Dr. W. Burns,
 Mr. P. B. Richards,
 Mr. H. R. Stewart (eo-opted in place of Mr. D. Milne, retired),
 Mr. F. J. Plymen,
 Dr. L. C. Coleman,
 Mr. H. H. Pandya,
 Mr. T. F. Main,
 Mr. W. J. Jenkins,
 Mr. C. V. Sane,
 Mr. F. K. Jackson, and
 Dr. Nazir Ahmad.

(f) *Sub-Committee on Malpractices.*—This Sub-Committee was formed at the 19th meeting of the Committee in July 1929 and is composed of the Vice-President and six members of the Committee with powers to co-opt additional members representative of different sections of the cotton industry in India, whether members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or not. The present members are as follows :—

The Vice-President (Sir Joseph A. Kay),
 Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
 Mr. T. F. Main, and
 Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik.

There is one vacancy on this Sub-Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. D. McCallum, which will be filled when the Sub-Committee meets next.

APPENDIX III.

SUBJECT 5.—*Cotton Transport Act, Bombay—Inclusion of additional Railway stations in the Nerbudda-Mahi Zone.*

Secretary's Note.

The following Resolution and Notification of the Bombay Government are for information :—

“ Cotton Transport Act, Nerbudda-Mahi Zone—
 Inclusion of certain additional railway stations in.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 535-A.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1932.

Memorandum from the Secretary to the Legislative Council, No. 1187, dated the 7th October 1932, forwarding a copy of the following Resolution moved by the Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kamblia and passed by the Legislative Council on 3rd October 1932:

“ This Council recommends to Government that the following notification proposed to be issued under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), having been laid in draft before the Council and approved by it in the form set forth below may now be issued in the said form.”

RESOLUTION.—The notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

2. Copies of the notification should be forwarded to the Government of India, the Resident at Baroda, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and other officers concerned for information.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

(Signed) H. V. R. IENGAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1932.

No. 535-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 535-A, dated the 11th May 1931, as follows, namely :—

In Schedule II appended to the said notification the following entries shall be inserted after the entry relating to Broach-Jambusar Railway, namely :—

Broach-Jambusar-Kavi Railway.

Jambusar City.	Kangam.
Koteshwar.	Kavi.
Tundaj.	Kavi Bunder.
Kora.	Tankari Road.

Sanoni-Dahej Railway.

Vagra.	Nadavkha.
Vahial.	Sambheti.
Pakhanjan.	Dahej.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

(Signed) S. H. COVERNTON,
Acting Secretary to Government."

A copy of Schedule II* of Bombay Government Notification No. 535-A, dated the 11th May 1931, is also attached for ready reference.

APPENDIX IV.

SUBJECT 6.—Cotton Transport Act—Madras.

Secretary's Note.

The following note received from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, on the working of the Cotton Transport Act in the Madras Presidency is for information. The question of controlling the transport of cotton by road and river is engaging the attention of the Government, but no move has so far come from the trade for the separation of the Tiruppur and Tinnevelly areas.

"The Working of the Cotton Transport Act, 1931-32.

The Cotton Transport Act of 1923 was put into effect in 1925 in the Madras Presidency and has been in force since then. There are now two protected areas, viz.: (1) the Southern tract comprising the 11 districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, and (2) the Northern and Western tract comprising the four districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. There is, however, no restriction on (1) the import of cotton of any kind by road and river into these districts and (2) the import of cotton seed.

2. The absence of restriction on the movement of cotton by road and river has resulted in the object of the Act being partially defeated, as Cocanadas cotton and

* Not printed.

cotton from the Nizam's Dominions get into the districts of Bellary and Kurnool and as Mysore and Malabar cottons are taken to Tiruppur. It is possible to replace the local inferior cotton in Malabar by superior cotton and steps are being taken to this end. The general question of controlling irregular transport of cotton by road and river is engaging attention.

3. *Northern and Western Tract.*—As in the past, the operation of the Act has partially checked the importation into this tract of Coconadas cotton.

4. *Southern Tract.*—The import of cotton from the Central Provinces into this tract has been effectively checked.

The Southern tract is extensive and has facilities to grow and exchange all varieties of cotton, both inferior and superior. For example, merchants at Virudhunagar get by railway without restriction the poor variety of Nadam-bourbon *kapas* from the Trichinopoly district and mix it with good Cambodia *kapas* got from the neighbourhood of Dindigul and Ayultur. The amalgamation of the Tiruppur and Tinnevelly areas has tended to reduce considerably the benefits that should have accrued from the working of the Act.

5. In connection with the complaint that Pulichai cotton seed was imported into parts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly for sowing, owing to the absence of restriction on the import of cotton seed, Government passed an Act providing for the prohibition of the cultivation of Pulichai cotton and mixing of such cotton with other cotton and for the prohibition or restriction of the possession or use of, or the trade in Pulichai cotton or cotton mixed with Pulichai cotton in the districts of Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore."

APPENDIX V.

SUBJECT 7.—Central Provinces Cotton Market Act.

Secretary's Note.

At its meeting in December 1931, the Indian Central Cotton Committee passed a Resolution approving in principle the Bill introduced by Mr. M. P. Kolhe in the Central Provinces Legislative Council for supplying the Central Provinces with organised cotton markets on the lines of those in Berar. The Bill has since been passed into law and a copy of the Act* as published is attached. Differences between the Act and Bill, other than those of an unimportant or drafting nature, are detailed below :—

1. *Section 4 (1) of the Act.*—The words "or by growers of cotton within such areas" are additional.

2. *Section 6 (2) (xv) of the Act.*—The words "a contract between buyer and seller is to be entered into and" are additional.

3. The following explanation appearing under clause 13 (1) of the Bill has been omitted from the Act. The corresponding section of the Act is 12 (1).

"*Explanation.*—Every deduction other than deductions on account of deviation from sample, when the purchase is made by sample, or of deviation from standard, when the purchase is made by reference to a known standard, or on account of difference between the actual weight of the sacking and the standard weight or on account of the admixture of foreign matter, shall be regarded as a trade allowance for the purposes of this Act."

4. The following words at the commencement of clause 13 (2) of the Bill are omitted from the corresponding section [viz., section 12 (2)] of the Act :—

"No purchaser of cotton shall be allowed to make any deductions from the agreed price of the consignment except for damage including excessive moisture."

5. *Section 13 of the Act.*—The proviso is an addition.

6. *Section 14 of the Act.*—This is new.

The Local Government is taking steps to issue rules under section 6 of the Act and have agreed to give the Committee an opportunity of expressing its views before the draft rules are placed before the local Council.

APPENDIX VI.

SUBJECT 8.—*Madras Cotton Control Act—Notifications and Rules.*

Secretary's Note.

At its last meeting, the Central Cotton Committee considered the Madras Cotton Control Act as passed by the Madras Legislative Council and passed the following resolution :—

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee thanks the Madras Government for the opportunity afforded to it of expressing its views on the Madras Cotton Control Bill and for giving effect to its recommendations by incorporating the necessary amendments in the Bill."

The Act has since come into force. The Notifications and Rules issued under the Act are attached for the information of members.

Notifications and Rules under the Madras Cotton Control Act.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 939, 12th July 1932.

NOTIFICATIONS.

I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932 (Madras Act VII of 1932), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to prohibit in the districts of Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, for a period of three years—

- (a) the cultivation of Pulichai cotton ;
- (b) the mixing of Pulichai cotton with any other kind of cotton ; and
- (c) the possession or use of, or the trade in Pulichai cotton or cotton mixed with Pulichai cotton.

II.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932 (Madras Act VII of 1932), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to authorise all Deputy Directors of Agriculture and District Agricultural Officers, having jurisdiction over any notified area to exercise the powers specified in that section, within such area.

III.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932 (Madras Act VII of 1932), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to authorise the Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore, to receive cotton seized under sub-section (1) of that section for examination and report to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

IV.

Rules under section 10 (1) of the Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932 (Madras Act VII of 1932).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932 (Madras Act VII of 1932), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following rules to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act :—

1. The report required to be made under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act shall be in Form A or Form B annexed to these rules, according as the cotton to which the report relates was seized under clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5.
2. Every officer seizing any cotton under sub-section (1) of section 5 shall forward to the officer referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of that section—

- (a) if the cotton seized weighs more than ten lbs., a sample of such cotton weighing ten lbs., and
 (b) if the cotton seized weighs less than ten lbs., all the cotton seized.

FORM A.

- Report of the seizure of cotton under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act.
1. Description of the land in which the Pulichai cotton was cultivated—
 - (a) District.
 - (b) Taluka.
 - (c) Village.
 - (d) (i) Survey number, and
 (ii) Sub-division number, if any.
 2. Name of the owner or occupier of the land.
 3. Particulars of the cotton seized—
 - (a) Description.
 - (b) Quantity.
 4. Any other remarks.

Station

Signature of the Reporting Officer.

Date

FORM B.

Report of the seizure of cotton under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act.

1. Description of the land, building, vessel or place in which the Pulichai cotton or cotton mixed with Pulichai cotton was kept—
 - (a) District.
 - (b) Taluka.
 - (c) Village.
 - (d) (i) Survey number, and
 (ii) Sub-division number, if any.
2. Name of the owner or occupier of the land, building, vessel or place.
3. Name of the person from whose possession the cotton was seized.
4. Particulars of the cotton seized—
 - (a) Description.
 - (b) Quantity.
5. Any other remarks.

Station

Signature of the Reporting Officer.

Date

APPENDIX VII.

SUBJECT 9.—Bombay Cotton Contracts Act.

Secretary's Note.

At its last meeting, the Committee considered the Bombay Cotton Contracts Bill which was referred to it for opinion by the Bombay Government. The Bill has since passed into law and a copy of the Act* is attached. When considering the Bill the Committee expressed its views only on clauses 4, 9 and 10; the corresponding sections of the Act bear the same numbers. Sections 9 and 10 of the Act are practically identical with clauses 9 and 10 of the Bill. Clause 4 of the Bill has, however, been materially altered and a copy of it is appended for ready reference.

As a result of the discussions at the last meeting, the Bombay Government were informed with reference to clause 4 of the Bill that the Committee emphatically re-affirmed the opinion already previously expressed by it, viz., that there should be only one Association controlling the marketing of cotton in Bombay and that this Association should be given statutory powers fully equal to those held by the East India Cotton Association, that Government must continue to exercise control over the marketing of cotton in Bombay as at present and that strong steps should be taken to prevent more than one Association operating. The Committee had no objection to the Government obtaining from the Legislature discretionary power to recognise other associations.

* Not printed.

though it trusted that the exercise of this power would in practice be unnecessary and would only be resorted to in the event of the East India Cotton Association ceasing to function normally.

Provision has been made in the Act for the recognition of the East India Cotton Association subject to the provisos contained in sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Act, one of which is that not less than one-fourth of the total number of the Board of Directors shall be growers of cotton. At present the Board of the East India Cotton Association consists of 16 members, two of whom are cotton growers' representatives nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee from among its members.

With regard to clauses 9 and 10 of the Bill, the Bombay Government were informed that the Committee was decidedly against the incorporation in the Bill of any provisions such as those contemplated as it considered that Government intervention of the kind would be detrimental to the interests of both cotton growers and the trade, and in any case would fail to secure the objects in view, namely, free trading in the market and the elimination of outside interference.

Copy of clause 4 of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Bill.

4. (1) A cotton association desirous of being recognised for the purposes of this Act shall make an application in writing to the Governor in Council for Recognition. Such recognition, and shall submit bye-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton and furnish such information in regard to such recognition as the Governor in Council may from time to time require.

(2) The Governor in Council may give or refuse such recognition :

Provided that no such recognition shall be given unless the bye-laws submitted by the cotton association under sub-section (1) shall have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* at least one month before the date of such recognition.

(3) The Governor in Council may at any time withdraw the recognition given to a cotton association under sub-section (2), and such cotton association shall thenceforth cease to be a recognised cotton association.

(4) It is hereby declared that the East India Cotton Association, Limited, is a recognised cotton association for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act and the articles and bye-laws of the said Association shall be deemed to be bye-laws made and published under the provisions of this Act.

— — —

APPENDIX VIII.

SUBJECT 10.—Universal standards for Indian cottons—Opinions received.

Secretary's Note.

The subject of the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons has been mooted more than once in the past and at its last meeting, the Indian Central Cotton Committee passed the following resolution :—

"That a copy of the previous discussion on this subject be circulated to all commercial and agricultural bodies interested in cotton and to the Government of India and that the matter should be brought up at the next meeting of the Committee for further discussion and final decision."

Accordingly copies of this resolution and the previous discussion on this subject were sent to 50 commercial bodies throughout India, to fifteen Provincial Directors of Agriculture including the Directors of Agriculture, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Holkar States, to the Government of India and to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

A. Commercial Bodies.

Replies from 24 commercial bodies have so far been received and they are summarised below :—

1. Chamber of Commerce, Bombay—

(a) Feel that it would be preferable to aim in the first place at the establishment of uniform standards in India itself and when this has been accomplished, the larger question of adopting universal standards might be considered.

(b) Consider that the establishment of uniform standards in India should be arranged by private negotiation as was done in the case of Punjab-American and Sind cottons between the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee and the East India Cotton

Association, and that legislation should only be undertaken to give effect to the agreement so reached.

2. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay—

(a) Agree to the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons and suggest that their preparation should be entrusted to a body representative of growers, merchants, and others concerned in the trade.

(b) Expect that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be able to place helpful materials and suggestions when details are worked out.

3. Millowners' Association, Bombay.—Are in favour of the adoption of universal standards for all Indian cottons. Suggest that it would be desirable to convene a Conference of all interests in the trade in order to discuss the measures to be taken to expedite the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons on the lines of those for American cotton as laid down in the United States of America Cotton Standards Act and that arrangements for the proposed conference might be taken in hand in consultation with the various trade interests concerned.

4. East India Cotton Association, Bombay—

(a) Welcome the proposal for the evolution of uniform and universal standards for Indian cottons, which would be beneficial to the cotton trade interests as a whole as well as to the cotton grower.

(b) Would be glad to co-operate with the Committee in the promulgation of any constructive scheme that may be decided upon.

(c) Consider that it would be advisable to proceed with the utmost caution in this matter in view of the experience of the various stages through which the scheme of Universal Standards for American cotton had to pass.

(d) Are of definite opinion that a beginning might as well be made now in the direction of unification of standards for Indian cottons.

(e) Are also of opinion that the work of preparation of these standards, if and when any scheme has been agreed upon, should be done in Bombay.

5. Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., Bombay—

(a) Are of opinion that the adoption of common standards for Indian cottons in India should be welcomed first with the ultimate object of achieving universal standards.

(b) Feel that care must be taken to see that in fixing such standards the trade is not unnecessarily handicapped or inconvenienced in any way. Trade should be given sufficient opportunity to express their views when details of any scheme are being discussed and formulated.

6. Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.—Feel that the question of the adoption of universal standards is necessary though complicated. Consider it essential to proceed slowly and with caution. Suggest that opinions of all interests concerned should be obtained and considered.

7. Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.—Are of opinion that all efforts should first be concentrated on the introduction of universal standards of Indian cotton in India itself before the question of the adoption of universal standards all over the world is taken up.

8. Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi—

(a) Are fully alive to the immediate necessity of adopting universal standards for Indian cottons but are of opinion that there is a greater need of adopting uniform standards in Indian markets first.

(b) Suggest that when uniform standards have been adopted and work satisfactorily, a Sub-Committee of experts be formed to collect information from foreign countries, so that when time is ripe for introducing universal standards, the requirements of other countries may have been duly considered.

9. Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi—

(a) Consider that the immediate objective of all concerned should be the introduction of common standards in the principal markets of India—particularly Bombay and Karachi—before the bigger question of universal standards is attempted.

(b) Are of opinion that in matters of trade it would be highly undesirable to invoke Government interference in any shape or form and that uniformity of standards must be based on the willingness of all trade centres concerned.

(c) Feel that even if a central organisation is to be set up, it would have to include for the time being a predominant number of representatives of the territory concerned and that this organisation will prepare standards not at one central place but at the respective centres concerned.

10. *Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi.*—Agree with the views of the Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi (vide item 9).

11. *Factory-owners' Association, Central Provinces and Berar, Khangraon.*—Prominent members of the Association unanimously support the proposal that universal standards for Indian cottons should be adopted with Government aid without the least possible delay.

12. *Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.*—Favour the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons.

13. *Chamber of Commerce, Madras.*—Fully agree with the desirability of steps being taken towards the adoption of universal standards.

14. *Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.*—

(a) Fully agree that the observance of uniform standards for Indian cotton would increase the marketability of Indian cotton in India and abroad as has been the experience in the case of American cotton, and therefore it would be advisable to urge the Government of India to make the necessary legislation for the purpose.

(b) Suggest that the fixing of standards should be done under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by an expert Committee appointed by Government to represent all interests concerned : standards to be fixed after consultation with foreign and Indian bodies concerned, the samples being tested and maintained at the Technological Laboratory, Matunga.

15. *Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.*—

(a) Are of opinion that any suggestions on this question can be offered by technical experts and merchants actually interested in the cotton trade.

(b) Are convinced that the question is beset with difficulties and final conclusions can be arrived at only after consultation with the growers, merchants, etc., and effect to be given to them with the co-operation of Local Governments and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) Consider that proper steps have to be taken to get the standards recognised in India, simultaneously with their acceptance in foreign markets and hope that the success of this measure will lead to the beginning of a wider introduction of universal standards for Indian cottons all the world over.

16. *Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin.*—Consider that it would be almost impossible to make up standards which would exactly satisfy particular buyers as different growths vary very much in character, colour, etc. Are of opinion that the present aim should be to get the larger growths, such as Oomras, Bengals, Sind, Punjab-American under one system so that a given standard is exactly the same in different markets.

17. *Punjab Trades Association, Lahore.*—Support the adoption of fixed standards for Indian cottons.

18. *Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore.*—Are in favour of the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons.

19. *Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.*—

(a) Strongly support the suggestion for the establishment of universal standards for Indian cottons.

(b) Trust that in the Board that will ultimately be set up, all interests connected with cotton will find adequate representation.

20. *Burma Chamber of Commerce.*—Are of opinion that Burma's cotton crop is so small that the question of fixing a world's standard type hardly arises.

21. *Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*—Are in full agreement with the proposal for the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons.

22. *Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*—Explain that the Chamber have no special knowledge of the subject and they therefore, as a body, refrain from expressing any opinion.

23. *Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce.*—State that there is a crying need for universal standards for Indian cottons which should be prepared in a conference of all parties concerned with the help of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

24. *Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.*—Think that the adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons is badly needed in the business world and fully associate with the move in this direction, but are not without suspicion regarding its practicability for some time to come, as well as its benefits to the producers in the existing economical, social and political conditions.

B. Agricultural Bodies.

1. Bengal.—The Divisional Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Officers agree that it is desirable to fix universal standards for Indian cottons and that the work of fixing such standards should be the joint work of the trade and of the Department of Agriculture. The Director of Agriculture concurs with the above views.

2. Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee and Agricultural Officers.—Replies received indicate that members of the Provincial Cotton Committee and cotton growers are in favour of the proposal. Sir Saraljeo B. Mehta strongly supports the proposal that Government should be asked to pass legislation to enforce these standards in India at an early date.

3. Madras Province and Local Cotton Committees and selected cotton growers.—Are in favour of the adoption of standards for Indian cottons but some of them are of opinion that the adoption of universal standards for all the cottons grown in India embracing different varieties will be difficult and therefore recommend the preparation of Provincial Standards to begin with and that legislation is necessary to enforce the use of standards. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, agrees with the above.

4. United Provinces.—The Director of Agriculture is of opinion that the universal standards for Indian cottons are necessary and will be of general advantage.

5. Bihar Cotton Sub-Committee.—Replies received from some members indicate that they are in favour of the adoption of universal standards, but some of them are of opinion that there should be common standards for Indian cottons in India first and this should be the beginning of a wider introduction of a universal standard at an early date all over the world.

C. Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee.—

(a) Heartily agree to the desirability of having universal standards but recommend that to start with, efforts be confined, if necessary, to introducing standards for all India, the sphere to be extended as opportunity arises.

(b) Also recommend that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should take the work in hand, the first step being the formation of a Special Committee including growers, traders, representatives of the Government of India and of Local Governments to decide on the standards required, to draw up specifications and finally to make the standards.

6. Punjab.—The Director of Agriculture suggests the appointment of a Committee to prepare an experimental set of standards. The Department of Agriculture is in favour of the proposal to adopt universal standards for Indian cottons the preparation of which should be settled by the trade, the growers and Government.

7. Bihar and Orissa.—The Director of Agriculture is of opinion that the first step towards the adoption of universal standards is the fixation of common standards for dealing in Indian cotton and considers that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is best qualified to undertake this work.

APPENDIX IX.

SUBJECT II.—Scheme for an enquiry into the cost of production of crops in the principal cotton and sugarcane tracts of India.—Replies from members.

Secretary's Note.

The following resolution was passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held in July 1931:—

"In view of the difficulty of carrying out an investigation into the cost of production of a single crop, and the fact that this Committee deals only with cotton, the Central Cotton Committee requests the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to undertake an investigation into the cost of production of the principal crops in the different provinces and States of India."

The question was further discussed by the full Committee at its meeting in December 1931 when it was decided that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should co-operate with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in an enquiry into the cost of production of cotton, sugarcane and their rotation crops. It was also decided that a sum amounting to Rs. 10,000 should be provided in the Committee's Budget for 1932-33 for the initial expenses of an investigation into the cost of production of cotton and rotation crops and that the question of appointing a small Sub-Committee to discuss the

details with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be left to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee was constituted later.

The Joint Sub-Committee consisting of the representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research met at Simla on the 15th, 16th and 17th August last and discussed the details of the scheme of enquiry and recommended that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee should share the cost of the scheme, amounting to nearly Rs. 4,25,000 on a 50 : 50 basis.

The recommendation of the Joint Sub-Committee was considered by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee at its meeting held on the 9th September 1932. The Standing Finance Sub-Committee was in favour of contributing half the cost of the scheme, but since the amount involved very appreciably exceeded what the Committee had provisionally sanctioned, it was decided to obtain the views of members of the Committee by circulation and to discuss the subject again at this meeting of the Committee in case there was any material difference of opinion among the members. Copies of the replies* received so far from members are attached and a summary of these is given below.

The following seventeen members agree to the recommendation of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee to contribute half the cost of this scheme :—

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,
 Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya,
 Mr. S. V. Ramamurtty,
 Dr. W. McRae (the Officiating Agricultural Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research),
 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
 Mr. C. V. Sanc,
 Lala Shri Ram,
 Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik,
 Mr. D. Milne,
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah,
 Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti,
 Mr. Robert Lee,
 Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Khan,
 Mr. C. R. Pakiret,
 Mr. F. K. Jackson,
 Mr. D. N. Mahta, and
 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

Summary of other replies.

Mr. J. O. G. Barnes.

Feels that he is not in a position to give an opinion on the subject as having only recently been appointed a member is not *au fait* with the state of finances of the Committee.

Rai Sahib Th. Rama Prasada Singh.

(a) Would like to have worked out first the probable lines along which relief would be afforded in extraordinary times to the cotton growers if the actual cost of production of cotton was found out.

(b) Thinks that the cost of production of crops should have been a matter for the Directors of Agriculture in their respective provinces to investigate and to discuss in a joint meeting with all the other Directors.

(c) Opposes the scheme on its prohibitive cost.

(d) Favours the subject being fully discussed by the Committee.

Mr. T. F. Main.

(a) Points out that the scheme prepared by the Joint Sub-Committee is incomplete as the difficult question of "forms and instructions" has not been disposed of. If they are made too simple the data collected may be inadequate and if they are made too complicated, the staff may not be able to use them.

* Not printed.

2. The Committee was not satisfied with the rejection of the proposal by the Government of India, based evidently on purely theoretical grounds, while the intimate knowledge and experience of many members of the existing arrangements for the compilation and publication of forecasts and of the practical results obtained therefrom precluded them from being convinced of the arguments put forward by the Government of India against the proposal. It was therefore decided that the Committee's point of view should be very clearly presented to the Government of India in the form of a memorandum. Reference is invited to the attached discussion* on the subject at the meeting.

3. The Central Cotton Committee thinks it necessary to remove, at the very outset, any misapprehension that its resolution might have created in the minds of the Government. The resolution merely asked for the transfer of the work of compilation and publication of the All-India Forecasts to the Committee without giving any indication of the manner in which the Committee proposed to give effect to the scheme. This failure on the part of the Committee to present the proposal in a more complete form seems to have prejudiced the Committee's case in the eyes of the Government of India. The Committee, therefore, desires to point out that its proposal was meant only as an offer of close co-operation and active participation in the efforts of Government to improve the accuracy of cotton forecasts.

4. The compilation of the All-India Forecasts from the Provincial and the State forecasts is purely a matter of arithmetic, and, as such, it is obvious that the Committee's intention was not merely the improvement of the arithmetical accuracy of the All-India Forecasts. What the Committee aims at is improvement in the accuracy of the estimates of area and yield as reported by the Provinces and States. One way of effecting such improvements is to compare forecast estimates with "actuals" ascertainable at the end of the season for the purpose of detecting possible sources of error in the forecasts and remedying them in the future forecasts. The Committee in 1926 inaugurated such a system of comparison of cotton forecasts with press returns, and the results so far achieved are encouraging. By these comparisons several errors such as incorrect estimates of area in Sind, the Ahmedabad District and the East Deccan, the omission of several Indian States and a large area in the Ferozepore district, and under-estimation of yield in many areas have been detected by the Provincial authorities responsible for the compilation of forecasts, and steps have been taken to remedy them.

5. As Government are aware, press returns are not the only statistics which Government have introduced at the instance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and which can be usefully employed in the investigations into the inaccuracies in forecasts. The statistics relating to

- (1) the actual quantity of Indian raw cotton consumed in mills in British India, compiled from cotton cess returns and similar statistics for mills in Indian States compiled from voluntary returns,
- (2) the receipts of loose cotton received in mills in the major cotton growing provinces compiled from voluntary returns, and
- (3) the rail and river-borne trade statistics for the internal trade in raw cotton,

are all now available to the forecast authorities. With the help of these statistics it should be possible to calculate, at the end of each season, the "actual" crop for each unit area more accurately than it has hitherto been possible.

6. The determination of the "actual" crop of the season as accurately as possible soon after the season is over is the first stage in the improvement of the accuracy of forecasts. Such determination, however well it may be carried out for their respective territories by the Provincial authorities responsible for the compilation of forecasts, will still require supervision by a central authority well informed on all matters relating to the Indian cotton industry. This is necessary as the problems confronting efforts to improve the accuracy of forecasts are not those of mere arithmetic, but those which only an intimate and expert knowledge of the industry and its phases of development could suggest solutions. It is only under the supervision of such a central authority that the individual efforts of the provinces and States could be co-ordinated and directed.

7. The Indian Central Cotton Committee was, therefore, convinced, when passing the resolution in July 1931, that the time had come when all the interests concerned should make a united effort to remove the stigma of unreliability attached to the Indian cotton forecasts and put them on a sound basis. In a commodity like cotton there is no more potent factor in checking undue speculation than an adequate supply of accurate information available to all. In the interests of the grower, the trader, and the spinner, as well as in the interests of Government for ascertaining the real economic condition of the cotton industry, the importance of obtaining and publishing accurate information

* Not printed.

13. If the proposal for the formation of the Forecasts Sub-Committee is acceptable to the Government of India, the Central Cotton Committee proposes to engage a man to make a comparative study of the different systems of forecasting the cotton crop followed in America, India, and other countries, and to have him attached to the Sub-Committee when it begins to function.

(As suggested by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.)

* * * * *

(5) At present Provincial Governments are responsible for Provincial Forecasts which are released independent of the Department of Statistics. The Provincial authorities do frequently amend the figure supplied by primary reporters. First of all the area under cotton cultivation is not precise. Moreover, any "annawayi" estimate during the growing season is beyond the capacity of the village officer who is called upon to do it in absence of sufficient training for such work. The "standard normal outturn" adopted by the various Provinces requires frequent revision and adjustment. The Provincial crop figures are issued in advance and independent of the Department of Statistics. Hence, the Department of Statistics cannot supervise the Provincial figures in the light of other data available to them. Just as the Provincial authority finally adjusts the figure for the Province, the highest crop estimating and issuing authority should be allowed to adjust the figures as far as the statistical science of probability would permit. In short, there should be a single authority to issue necessary instructions to primary reporters and to collect all the data and issue forecasts. The Indian Central Cotton Committee is the proper body to exercise that single authority and to issue instructions to primary reporters. However much the Department of Statistics might be well-informed it is not possible for them to attend to cotton along with other crops to the extent they should do owing to limited staff and funds at their disposal.

* * * * *

(8) Inspite of such statistics being available at the end of the season no improvement is seen even in the accuracy of Government's revised figures. It is certain that the Department of Statistics would have noted the discrepancy between the various sources of statistics and this ought to have given some food for consideration at least when revision takes place after the season is over. But the Committee is not aware of any steps taken by the Government to revise properly the necessary crop figures even after the season is over. Evidently this is due to insufficient staff and funds at the disposal of the Director of Statistics.

* * * * *

(11) Referring to paragraph 3 of letter No. 20 of the Government of India, the Committee desires to point out that variation in stocks and extra factory consumption have nothing to do with the forecast made during the growing season. To maintain that it is not possible to compute the actual crop with any degree of accuracy unless these two factors are known, is an abuse of the theory of probability which is the basis in any system of forecasting. It is admitted by the Government that real improvement can only follow an improvement in the primary reports. The Committee desires to point out that until now no steps have been taken to improve the primary reports. The Committee has the necessary ability and funds to improve the primary reports with the aid of experts if necessary and it is quite willing and enthusiastic to take up this work of forecasting. In any event the Government of India will be amply benefited by transferring this work to the Central Cotton Committee.

* * * * *

(13) The Central Cotton Committee also proposes to engage a man to make a comparative study of the different systems of forecasting the cotton crop followed in America, India and other countries, and to have him attached to the Sub-Committee.

(14) The function of this Sub-Committee will be to attend to everything in the matter of improving cotton forecasts. It will issue instructions to primary reporters and Provincial Governments; it will collect all the necessary data for verification and amplification and it will release the crop reports for all-India including provinces at the same time.

(15) It would be desirable to make this Sub-Committee a statutory body like the Standing Finance Sub-Committee. Its constitution is so designed as to ensure the complete and ungrudging co-operation of all concerned. The Central Cotton Committee has every reason to believe that the labours of such a Sub-Committee will soon bear fruit in the shape of greater accuracy in the forecasts.

Enclosure 1.

Table showing the estimated cotton crop and the number of bales pressed in India during the season 1931-32.

	Estimated crop (Bales of 400 lbs. net).	Number of bales pressed (running bales).	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of cotton pressed over estimated crop.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY*.				
<i>Sind.</i>				
Hyderabad	..	16,465	....
Thar Parkar	..	42,604	....
Nawabshah	..	24,101	....
Other Sind Districts	..	272	....
Total—British	..	83,442	115,347	+ 31,905
Khairpur	..	2,287	....	- 2,287
Total—Sind	..	85,720	115,347	+ 29,618
KATHIAWAR.				
<i>(States of Western India).</i>				
Cutch	..	5,806	2,519	- 2,787
Morvi	..	51,094	26,927	- 24,167
Wankaner	..	4,567	3,280	- 1,287
Rajkot	..	937	3,015	+ 2,078
Gondal	..	9,429	7,836	- 1,593
Junagadh	..	48,490	50,667	+ 2,177
Dhrol	..	43	....	- 43
Nawanagar	..	11,735	4,758	- 6,977
Amreli (District of Baroda State).	..	10,111	5,007	- 5,104
Jafrabad	..	46	....	- 46
Porbandar	..	2,743	3,035	+ 292
Bhavnagar	..	152,366	65,014	- 87,352
Palitana	..	7,123	....	- 7,123
Manawadar	..	5,517	7,992	+ 2,475
Sardargadh	..	1,895	5,942	+ 4,047
Jasdan	..	2,045	....	- 2,045
Other W. K. Agency States	..	8,316	....	- 8,316
Banas Kantha Agency	..	2,439	....	- 2,439
Palanpur	..	148	....	- 148
Radhanpur	..	1,627	6,378	+ 4,751
Dhrangadra	..	61,250	24,723	- 36,527
Wadhwan	..	14,960	14,340	- 611
Limbdi	..	5,750	11,093	+ 5,313
Lakhtar	..	Not known.	4,608	....

*Estimated crop figures for Bombay taken from the April 1932 Forecasts of Bombay and Baroda. Detailed figures for States supplied by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, separately.

	Estimated crop (Bales of 100 lbs. net).	Number of bales pressed (number bales).	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of cotton pressed over estimated crop.	Remarks.
				1 2 3 4 5
BOMBAY—contd.				
Mali	8,170	4,337	- 3,833
Sayla	3,583	2,223	- 1,358
Other B. K. Agency States	..	28,610	....	- 28,610
Agency Areas (Wadhwan Civil Station).	8,111	+ 8,111
Total—Kathlwar	..	118,300	261,786	-180,514
<i>Gujarat.</i>				
Ahmedabad	78,921	....	....
Kalra	17,218	....	....
Panch Mahals	6,238	....	....
Broach	67,122	....	....
Surat	36,283	....	....
Total—British	..	205,782	392,117	+186,335
<i>Mahi Kantha Agency.</i>				
Idar	5,438	4,306	- 1,132
Katosan	12	4,524	+ 1,482
Other States	9,901	....	- 9,901
Total	..	15,111	8,830	- 6,011
<i>Rena Kantha Agency.</i>				
Rajpipla	31,201	30,702	- 502
Chhotra Udepur	11,917	9,316	- 5,631
Other States	11,034	....	- 11,034
Total	..	57,185	10,018	- 17,167
Cambay	2,418	2,034	+ 216
Surat States	2,567	....	- 2,507
Total—Gujarat States	..	77,611	51,482	- 26,129
<i>Baroda State.</i>				
Baroda District	68,793	55,485	- 13,308
Navsari District	33,321	11,086	- 22,233
Mehsana District	26,181	54,319	+ 28,163
Total	..	128,298	120,920	- 7,378
Total—Indian States	..	205,909	172,102	- 33,507
Total—Gujerat	..	411,691	561,519	+152,828

	Estimated crop (Bales of 400 lbs. net).	Number of bales pressed (running bales).	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of cotton pressed over estimated crop.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY—concl'd.				
<i>Totals including loose cotton received in the mills.</i>				
Sind	85,720	115,347	+ 29,618
Kathiawar	448,300	261,786	- 186,514
Gujerat	411,691	565,969	+ 154,278
North Decean	164,786	146,630	- 18,156
East Deccan	118,003	93,355	- 24,653
West Deccan	210,124	173,845	- 36,279
Total—Bombay	..	1,438,638	1,350,932	- 81,706
PUNJAB AND DELHI.*				
<i>Ambala.</i>				
Hissar	26,000	....	....
Rohtak	17,400	....	....
Gurgaon	8,600	....	....
Karnal	15,900	....	....
Ambala	8,300	....	....
Total—British	..	77,100	105,528	+ 28,428
Delhi	2,000	....	- 2,000
Patiala	24,300	....	- 24,300
Nabha	10,600	28,502	+ 17,902
Sind	12,300	20,411	+ 8,111
Total—Indian States	..	47,200	48,913	+ 1,713
Total—Ambala	..	126,300	154,441	+ 28,141
<i>Jullundur.</i>				
Kangra	800		
Hoshiarpur	6,700		
Jullundur	10,300		
Ludhiana	12,900		
Total—British	..	30,700	15,665	- 15,035
Chamba
Mandi
Suket
Sirmur

*Estimated crop figures for Punjab taken from the Punjab Forecast of February 1932, which shows a total of 514,000 bales only. This estimate has since been raised to 618,000 bales in the April 1932 All-India Cotton Forecast, details by districts for which are not known.

	Estimated crop (Bales of 400 lbs. net).	Number of bales pressed (running bales).	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of cotton pressed over estimated crop.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
PUNJAB AND DELHI—contd.				
Kapurthala	..	1,800	....	- 1,800
Malerkotla	..	1,500	....	- 1,500
Total—Indian States	..	3,300	....	- 3,300
Total—Jullundur	..	34,000	15,665	- 18,335
<i>Ferozepore.</i>				
Simla
Ferozepore	..	36,200		
Mianwali	..	100		
Total—British	..	36,300	63,180	+ 26,880
Taridkot	..	6,500	12,497	+ 5,997
Total—Indian States	..	6,500	12,497	+ 5,997
Total—Ferozepore	..	42,800	75,677	+ 32,877
Bahawalpur	..	19,500	14,775	- 1,725
Total—Cis-Sutlej Territory	..	96,300	106,117	+ 9,817
Lahore	..	70,800	92,274	+ 21,474
Rawalpindi	..	29,600	37,379	+ 17,779
Multan	..	183,200	291,126	+ 108,226
Loose cotton received in the mills.	2,317	....
Total—Punjab and Delhi	..	516,200	703,954	+ 187,754
N. W. F. Province	..	4,000	286	- 3,714
RAJPUTANA.				
Ajmer-Merwara (Br.)	..	*11,000	21,603	+ 10,603
Bikaner	..	75,387	14,428	+ 9,041
Jhalawar	..	†3,465	2,353	- 1,112
Marwar	..	†6,989	9,017	+ 2,028
Mewar	..	†26,956	34,378	+ 7,422

*Figures taken from the All-India April 1932 Forecast.

†Figures taken from the All-India Forecast of February 1932. In April 1932 Forecast the total is reduced from 75,000 to 61,000 bales. Details for this are not known.

		Estimated crop (Bales of 400 lbs. net).	Number of bales pressed (running bales).	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of cotton pressed over estimated crop.	Remarks.
		2	3	4	5
RAJPUTANA—contd.					
Shahpura	..	..	1,999	1,728	+ 729
Tonk	..	..	13,312	4,990	+ 1,978
Bundi	..	..	1,675	No pressing.	- 1,675
Kishangarh	..	..	13,085	....	- 3,085
Jaipur	..	..	13,588	6,176	- 7,412
Alwar	..	..	1514	....	- 514
Kotah	..	..	15,398	....	- 5,398
Other Indian States	..	..	14,076	....	- 4,076
Total—Rajputana	..	86,441	91,673	+ 8,229	
CENTRAL INDIA*.					
Gwalior	..	..	176,000	....	- 76,000
Indore	..	..	66,197	58,415	- 7,782
Bhopal	..	..	9,818	1,454	- 8,364
Narsingharh	..	..	3,145	2,707	- 378
Rajgarh	..	..	5,801	....	- 5,801
Other States in Bhopal Agency.			1,341	....	- 1,341
Bhagalpukhand Agency	..	..	1,420	....	- 1,420
Datia	..	..	750	96	- 654
Other States in the Bundelkhand Agency including Alipura.			2,963	....	- 2,963
Dewas (S. B.)	..	..	1,745	....	- 1,745
Dewas (J. B.)	..	..	2,162	....	- 2,162
Jaora	..	..	4,841	12,817	+ 7,976
Rutlam	..	..	4,576	9,712	+ 5,166
Other States in the Maiwa Agency.			2,075	....	- 2,075
Dhar	..	..	11,626	14,680	+ 3,054
Jhabua	..	..	1,105	1,394	+ 289
Barwani	..	..	8,104	8,331	+ 227
Alirajpur	..	..	300	....	- 300
Other Southern States	..	..	61	....	- 61
Total—Central India	..	204,030	109,696	- 94,334	
UNITED PROVINCES@.					
Upper Doab	..	..	105,035	71,052	- 33,983
Middle Doab	..	..	67,417	30,858	- 36,559
Lower Doab and Bundelkhand			16,575	16,964	+ 389

†Figures taken from the All-India Forecast of February 1932. In April 1932 Forecast the total is reduced from 75,000 to 61,000 bales. Details for this are not known.

*Estimated crop figures for Central India States supplied by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

‡Figures taken from the All-India April 1932 Forecast.

@Estimated crop figures taken from February 1932 U. P. Forecast.

1	Estimated crop (Bales of 400 lbs. net).	Number of bales pressed (running bales).	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of cotton pressed over estimated crop.	Remarks.
UNITED PROVINCES —contd.				
Rohilkhand including Rampur State.	26,047	6,210	- 19,837	
Rest of the Province ..	2,758	....	- 2,758	
Loose cotton received in mills ..	....	14,367	+ 14,367	
Total—United Provinces ..	217,832	139,451	- 78,381	
Bihar and Orissa ..	14,000	....	- 14,000	
Bengal ..	17,000	31,273	+ 14,273	
Assam ..	15,000	12,996	- 2,004	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR*.				*Estimated crop figures taken from the C. P. February 1932 Forecast. These are in bales of 392 lbs. net.
Jubbulpore ..	1,300	....	- 1,300	
Nerbudda ..	11,100	5,577	- 5,523	
Nimar ..	42,200	43,699	+ 1,499	
Nagpur ..	74,600	81,225	+ 6,625	
Satpura ..	11,400	2,249	- 9,151	
Chattisgarh ..	700	....	- 700	
Berar ..	358,000	329,807	- 28,193	
Loose cotton received in mills ..	....	20,713	+ 20,713	
Total—Central Provinces and Berar.	499,300	453,300	- 10,000	
Hyderabad State..	509,000	167,250	- 341,750	
Mysore State ..	9,000	20,247	+ 17,247	
MADRAS†.				†Estimated crop figures as shown in the April 1932 Madras Cotton Forecast. It however, differs from the recent "weekly statements" that the D. A., Madras, has changed the estimates to 131,100; 35,570; 126,100; 54,350; 31,600, and 43,610 bales respectively.
Tinnevelly ..	140,000	†107,056	- 32,944	
Salems ..	36,200	†32,054	- 3,216	
Cambodias ..	119,800	†139,129	+ 19,329	
Northerns and Westerns ..	99,600	†96,171	- 3,429	
Cocanadas and others ..	32,500	†36,562	+ 4,062	
Total—Madras ..	125,100	†112,202	- 12,898	
Burma ..	31,000	13,715	- 10,285	

Enclosure 2.

Raw Cotton Trade Statistics of each Minor trade block—Season 1931–32.

Internal Trade Blocks.	In bales of 400 lbs. net.		
	Net exports.	Mill consumption.	Indicated production.
ASSAM.			
Upper Assam	760	....	760
Lower Assam	6,399	....	6,399
Surma Valley	4,177	....	4,177
	Total ..	11,336	....
BENGAL.			
Calcutta	— 72,751	43,270	....
Western Bengal	— 4,153	8,674	4,521
Eastern Bengal	— 5,369	46,362	40,993
Northern Bengal	— 5,881	....	5,881
Dacca	— 517	4,084	3,567
Chittagong Port	— 7,683	....	7,683
	Total ..	— 69,226	102,390
BIHAR AND ORISSA.			
Patna City	— 367	....	....
Bihar (excluding Patna City)	— 5,193	....	5,193
Chota-Nagpur	— 171	....	....
Orissa	— 70	....	70
	Total ..	4,725	....
UNITED PROVINCES.			
Upper Doab	51,424	28,231	79,655
Middle Doab	36,776	28,790	65,566
Cawnpore City	— 150,468	178,349	27,881
Lower Doab	— 811	....	....
Bundelkhand	— 2,191	....	2,191
Benares	— 4,894	3,307	....
Gorakhpur	— 816	....	....
Rohilkhand	— 6,820	13,957	7,137
North Oudh	— 1,350	....	....
South Oudh	— 2,901	4,186	1,285
	Total ..	— 77,669	256,820
PUNJAB.			
Delhi Province Territory	— 66,818	75,262	8,444
Rest of Cis-Sutlej	357,618	3,354	360,972
Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum	477,974	11,065	489,039
Territory between Jhelum and N. W. F. P.	1,875	....	1,875
North West Frontier Province	2,990	....	2,990
	Total ..	773,639	89,681
			863,320

Internal Trade Block.

In bales of 100 lbs. net.

	Net exports.	Mill con- sumption.	Indicated production
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Sind and British Baluchistan.

Sind and British Baluchistan excluding

Karachi

Karachi

103,970

—719,638

— 615,668

Total

Central Province and Bihar.

Jubbulpore

Nerulgaon

Nimar

Nagpur

Chhattisgarh

Bihar

Sawara

— 1,734

7,422

56,058

44,651

8,385

265,517

13,330

Total

376,859

128,264

— 505,276

Board of Presidency.

Bombay Port

Gujarat

Kathiawar

Konkan

North Deccan

East Deccan

West Deccan

Southern Mahratta Country

Goa

961,583

66,511

168,355

3,797

113,995

16,646

3,928

71,168

3,081

Total

702,028

1,219,607

— 877,006

Madras Presidency.

Madras Port

French Port

Other Sub-Port

Circles

Deltas

Deccan

North Carnatic

South Carnatic

Central Districts

Southern Districts

West Coast

The Hills

— 96,904

— 5,264

70,829

1,224

47,545

83,502

4,113

208

31,390

— 86,843

— 4,377

Total

15,423

286,312

— 340,014

Rajputana

Central India

Nizam's Territory

Mysore

Kashmir

102,642

38,061

170,892

— 28,810

— 177

Total

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Enclosure 3.

Raw Cotton Trade Statistics of each major trade block. Season 1931-32.

Trade Blocks-Provinces.	Indicated production (In bales of 400 lbs. net).				
	Imports.	Exports.	Net exports by rail and river.	Mill consumption.	Exports by sea.
	1	2	3	4	5
*Assam	591	11,928	11,337	....	....
*Bengal	71,805	2,579	— 69,226	102,390	48,843
*Bihar and Orissa	3,810	8,535	4,725	....	....
*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	158,331	80,661	— 77,670	256,820	....
*Punjab (a)	42,373	\$16,012	773,639	89,681	....
*Sind and British Baluchistan.	616,603	935	— 615,668	....	591,909
*Central Provinces and Berar.	34,662	411,521	376,859	128,264	....
*Bombay Presidency (b)	778,377	76,350	— 702,027	1,219,607	893,631
*Madras Presidency	40,747	56,170	15,423	286,312	26,589
Rajputana (c)	13,759	116,401	102,642	27,325	....
Central India	64,524	102,585	38,061	146,556	....
Nizam's Territory	172	171,064	170,892	31,290	....
Mysore	42,793	13,983	— 28,810	49,293	....
Kashmir	182	5	— 177	....	....
Total ..	1,868,729	1,868,729	....	2,337,538	1,560,972

*Includes Indian States.

(a) Includes Delhi Province and North-West Frontier Province.

(b) Excludes Sind.

(c) Includes Ajmer-Merwara.

Imports of foreign cotton into Bengal were 7,291 bales, Bombay 522,463 bales, Sind nil, Madras 21,745 bales, and Burma nil—Total imports into India were 551,499 bales.

Enclosure 3—(contd.)

Tribal Block or Province...	Indicated production (In bales of 400 lbs. net).		Total number of bales pressed (in running bales) and loose cotton received in mills.	Crop forecasted in the All-India Cotton Forecast of April 1932.	
	Variation in stocks. (d).	Total (e)			
		7	8	9	10
*Arunachal	11,337	12,936	15,000
Bengal	82,007	31,273	17,000
Bihar and Orissa	4,725	....	14,000
*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	179,150	139,451	218,000
*Punjab (a)	863,320	704,240	624,000
Sind and British Baluchistan	(g)	115,347	85,000
*Central Provinces and Berar	505,123	483,300	484,000
*Bombay Presidency (b)	..	25,023	1,386,188	1,241,585	1,351,000
*Madras Presidency	325,324	(e) 412,202	328,000
Rajputana (c)	129,367	94,673	72,000
Central India	184,617	(f) 109,896	204,000
Nizam's Territory	202,182	167,250	509,000
Madore	20,493	26,247	9,000
Kashmir	(g)	....	....
Total	25,023	3,897,423	3,538,260	4,030,000

(d) Only the stocks in Bombay are known. The variation shown here is the variation in stocks of Indian cotton held by exporters, etc. (exclusive of cotton held by mills) between the 31st August 1931 and the 31st August 1932.

(e) Incomplete as press returns from Gwalior State are not yet available.

(e) Season in the Madras Presidency runs from 1st February to 31st January. The figure relates to the period 1st February 1932 to 9th December 1932.

(g) Omitted owing negative quantities.

Exports from Burma were 20,680 bales, thus making a total of 1,581,652 bales for the whole of India.

Enclosure 4.

Extract from D. O. letter No. 22378, dated the 10th December 1931, from the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Lahore, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

* * * * *

A fresh statement is attached. It has been prepared after taking into account the bales pressed in the Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur States. The bales pressed in the Faridkot State, which does not report estimates of yield of cotton, etc., and consequently never was included in our cotton forecasts, have been excluded. After making these adjustments the number of bales pressed now comes to 12·2 per cent. in excess of our forecast.

2. With regard to the British Punjab alone (excluding the Indian States) it may be noted that 52,168 bales imported into British Punjab are included in the 798,113 bales of 400 lbs. each reported by the presses in the Punjab. These, therefore, may be deducted when comparing press figures with our forecast for British Punjab. This leaves a balance of 745,945 bales pressed as against the forecast of 666,300 bales, i.e., there is a difference between these two figures of 79,645 bales or say 11·1 per cent. In this connection it may be noted that the mixing of the previous year's crop with the new year's crop does take place, but in order to ascertain the extent to which this is done, an exhaustive enquiry throughout the Province would be necessary and it is regretted that such an enquiry cannot be taken up by the Department at present on account of the acute financial stringency.

* * * * *

Statement.

Year.	Estimated outturns of yield of cleaned cotton in terms of bales of 400 lbs. as reported in the Final Cotton Forecast.	Bales of cotton reported to have been pressed according to returns received from presses.		Difference between columns 2 and 4.	
		As published in the Provincial Cotton Press Returns.	Expressed in terms of 400 lbs.	Number of bales.	Percent-age.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1930-31..	Punjab .. 666,300 Indian States reporting for our Forecasts .. 99,700	817,553 61,378	798,113 61,378	....	....
	Total .. 766,000	878,931	859,491	93,491	12·2

Enclosure 5.

Copy of letter No. 185-II, dated the 27th May 1932, from the Director of Land Records, Central Provinces, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

SUBJECT.—Cotton Statistics. Comparison of cotton press returns/ with cotton forecasts.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 4285, dated the 18th April 1932, on the subject mentioned above, I have the honour to say that I agree that all cotton received at the mills should have been shown in column 5 of

Statement A forwarded with my letter No. 101/II, dated the 19th March 1932. The misunderstanding in my office which led to the exclusion from column 5 of Statement A of purchases made outside the block and brought to mills by rail was caused by a suggestion made in 1927 by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that the production of a block should be equal to the exports of cotton from that area *plus* the amount of cotton grown within that area and consumed by the mills within that area. To give effect to this suggestion the mills were asked to supply each year figures showing the cotton grown within their blocks which was purchased for consumption. The figures thus obtained were intended to work out the production figure on the lines suggested by the Director-General and should have been supplemented by adding the purchases made outside the block when calculating the production figure based on net exports as shown in column 4 of Statement A. This oversight seems to have been continuing ever since; so far as 1930-31 is concerned it has resulted in the production figure being approximately 65,379 bales too low (15,225 bales purchased outside blocks but within the province *plus* 50,154 bales imported from outside the province mainly for mill consumption = 65,379 bales). Thus the total cotton received in the mills was 130,000 bales which is only 1,180 bales less than the consumption figures shown in Statement No. I attached to your circular No. 2235, dated the 15th January 1932. I accept the figures of mill consumption given in your statement as correct and forward a revised Statement A.

2. In the revised Statement B attached, the total of column 3 has been increased by 98,687 bales as pointed out by you but the total of column 2 has not been reduced by 21,700 bales as it has been ascertained from the Director of Industries that the 1,228,604 bales reported in his letter No. 659/D, dated the 4th February 1932, do not represent a bale weight of 400 lbs. lint but are inclusive of the weight for wrapping and hoops. The estimated crop in column 2 is expressed in bales of 392 lbs. lint.

STATEMENT A (Revised).

Statement showing raw cotton trade and mill consumption from 1st October 1930 to 30th September 1931.

Block.	Imports.	Exports.	Net exports.	Local mill consumption.	Production.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jubbulpore ..	Mds. 9,587	Mds. 3,077	Mds. — 6,510 — 1,367 bales.	Bales. 3,481	Bales. 2,114
Nerbudda ..	60	138,836	138,776 29,131 bales.	..	29,131
Nimar ..	25,671	697,031	671,360 140,927 bales.	6,708	147,635
Nagpur ..	189,000	1,601,397	1,412,397 296,480 bales.	84,232	380,712
Chhatisgarh ..	67,721	31	— 67,690 — 14,209 bales.	12,688	— 1,521
Satpura ..	201	190,926	190,725 40,036 bales.	..	40,036
Berar ..	31,438	3,104,149	3,072,711 645,001 bales.	24,071	669,072
Total ..	323,678	5,735,447	5,411,769 1,135,999 bales.	131,180	1,267,179

STATEMENT B. (Revised)

Blocks.	Estimated crop for 1930-31.	Quantity of cotton pressed into bales of 400 lbs. each in 1930-31.	Difference of column 2 over column 3.	Number of carts of cotton marketed from districts included in block in 1930-31.	Number of carts of column 5 converted into bales by taking 1-20 cart = 1 bale.	Difference of column 2 over column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	No. of carts	Bales.	Bales.
Jubbulpore	..	1,300	....	1,200	1,267	1,056
Nerbudda	..	19,000	22,511	— 3,511	12,579	10,482
Nimar	..	93,900	89,886	— 4,014	51,808	48,248
Nagpur	..	215,300	282,231	— 66,931	333,034	277,488
Chhattisgarh	..	800	....	800	....	....
Satpura	..	31,900	13,058	21,812	....	....
Total for Central Provinces	Central	305,200	407,686	— 42,486	—	—
Berar	..	718,500	722,231	— 4,731	—	—
Total for Central and Berar.	Central and Berar.	1,083,700	1,129,917	— 46,217	—	—
			98,687			
			1,228,584			

3. The table below compares the estimated yield with the trade figures :—

COTTON, 1930-31—CROP.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES WITH TRADE FIGURES.

(*Figures in hundreds of bales of 400 lbs. lint*).

Particulars.	South.		Deccan.	Rest of the Presidency.	Presidency.
	Tinne-vellies and Salems.	Cambodia.	Northerns and Westerns mainly.	Cocanadas and Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pressed at presses <i>plus</i> loose cotton received at mills in 1931-32 ..	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Yield as estimated in the season and crop report ..	1,110	862	1,015	318	3,305
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) of the estimated yield as compared with the total crop ..	1,641	877	1,015	276	3,809
	48	2	Nil	— 13	15

Note.—(1) In the case of Tinnevellies and Salems, the average yield per acre was found later to be high and was reduced from 110 to 103 lbs. On this basis, the estimated yield in the season and crop report would be only 156,000 bales. Even so the difference would be 41 per cent. This large difference may be due (*i*) to the withholding of stock by the *ryots* in the expectation of better prices and (*ii*) to the larger consumption of cotton in hand spinning.

(2) In the case of Cocanadas, the difference may be due to the arrival of cotton from His Exalted Highness The Nizam's Dominions by rail and road for which statistics are not available.

Copy of letter No. 2719/1, dated the 3rd January 1933, from the Director of Agriculture, Baroda State, Baroda, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

I have the honour to make the following observations to your letter No. 2048 of 13th December 1932.

The first thing that I wish to draw your attention to is the weight of the bale which is taken as 400 lbs. of lint nett. We had made certain enquiries regarding the actual weight of the bales reported pressed from the factories and it has varied from 375 lbs. onwards. The bales calculated in the forecast are on the standard nett weight of 400 lbs. while the bales pressed varying in the manner indicated introduce a contributory error, this does not seem to have been noticed in the note. This point may therefore be cleared up.

I shall confine my attention to the Baroda figures alone. The difference in this connection with regard to Baroda, Navsari, and to a certain extent Amreli are explainable on account of the mixed nature of other than State territories with it, but the excess of 12,498 bales in Kadi (now to be called Mehsana) are not explicable and it certainly shows ingress of cotton that does not belong to the region in which it is pressed. A restriction on transport may become desirable here when a suitable type for dissemination was available.

I have no further observations and hope the points mentioned will receive due consideration.

Enclosure 7.

Copy of letter No. 587-T, dated the 24th December 1932, from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Cotton Statistics.

With reference to your letter No. 2048, dated the 13th December 1932 on the above subject, I have the honour to enclose a note containing my views on the method of calculation adopted in the note circulated with your Circular No. 2235, dated the 15th January 1932.

2. It is observed that a suggestion was made in the note asking the local authorities to improve the standard yield of cotton on the basis of the trade statistics as recommended by the Board of Agriculture in their eleventh meeting held in December 1919. It has probably been overlooked that the same Board at a subsequent meeting held in January 1924 considered the points again and came to an altogether different finding (*vide Resolution No. VIII* passed at the thirteenth meeting of the Board of Agriculture 1924). The findings of the Board in 1924 were supported by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which made a definite recommendation on the point (*vide recommendation No. 13 on page 623 and paragraph 528 on page 607 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India*). This recommendation of the Royal Commission was accepted by the Government of India and local Governments were asked to give effect to it along with the other recommendations of the Commission as soon as practicable. In the circumstances, the suggestion made in the note forwarded with your Circular letter of the 15th January 1932 appears to be a retrograde step. I would accordingly suggest that this department may be consulted before making any suggestions to the local authorities for improving the method of preparation of crop forecasts in future.

NOTE.

It is not possible to effect a satisfactory check on the forecast production unless the two uncertain elements *viz.*, stock and extra-factory consumption are known with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Subject to the above, the following remarks are offered :—

(1) Allowance should be made in the calculation for the difference in weights of running bales as compared with the statistical bales of 400 lbs. each. If this is done a difference of '2 million bales could be explained.

(2) Due consideration should be given to the variation in stocks. On the basis of stock figures reported by the East India Cotton Association for Bombay supplemented by data relating to upcountry stocks as procured from the leading cotton firms, it is possible to explain a further difference of '2 million bales.

(3) Import figures should be taken into account while examining the position by rail-borne trade statistics as these do not make any difference between Indian and foreign cotton. Neglect to do so has probably led to anomalous results obtained for provinces like Bombay and Bengal.

(4) The compilation work seems to be defective in certain respects. For instance while the revised production for Bombay was taken to examine the position relating to that province, the unrevised production for that province was utilised for the purpose of examining the all-India position in Statement II.

The position has since changed with the issue of the supplementary cotton forecast in April 1932 where the 1930-31 crop was revised from 4,820,000 to 5,224,000 bales.

Supplementary Note (1).

This note is supplementary to the one already circulated. The information contained in this note has been furnished by one of the leading export firms of Bombay who compile their own estimates of the Indian Cotton Crop. In Table I, Column 2, the Indian Cotton Crop of 1931-32 classified by varieties as estimated by them is given. In Column 3 I have added for purposes of comparison the figures as published in the All-India April 1932 Forecast. In Table II is given the information regarding supply and distribution of cotton in India as they put it.

This is placed before the Committee in the hope that it might be helpful to the authorities responsible for the compilation of cotton forecasts, if passed on to them.

Reference is invited to *Enclosure I* of the note already circulated. A member has since asked that the excesses or deficits shown in Column 4 of that statement should be expressed as so much per cent. of the forecasted crop. This has now been done with regard to the totals for each block of cotton pressed and is shown in the attached Table III.

TABLE I.

INDIAN COTTON CROP OF 1931-32.

Estimates. (In bales).

Descriptions of cotton. I	Trade Estimate. 2	Government Estimate. (April 1932). 3
BENGAL-SIND		
United Provinces	183,900	218,000
Rajputana	80,900	72,000
Sind-Punjab	515,100 }	479,000
Sind Deshi	100,500 }	
Others .. .. ..	....	16,000
Total ..	879,500	785,000
OCMRAS		
Khandesh	134,600	165,000
Central India	274,200	204,000
Barsi-Nagar	210,800	355,000
Hyderabad Gaorani	115,000	
Berar	248,600	346,000
Central Provinces	166,000	138,000
Total ..	1,034,200	1,323,000
DHOLLERAS		
American—Punjab	469,100	577,000
Do. Sind	434,500	217,000
Broach	329,100 }	14,000
Surti Broach	144,400 }	280,000
Coompta-Dharwars	180,100	249,000
Westerns and Northernns—Madras	164,800 }	221,000
Do. Bombay	72,700 }	
Cocanadas	39,900	34,000
Tinnevellies	172,400	140,000
Cambodias	119,600	121,000
Salems .. .. ..	....	36,000
Comilla, (Calcutta)	62,400	67,000
Burmahs, other sorts .. .. ..	....
Grand Total ..	4,102,700	4,064,000
Domestic consumption ..	750,000	....
Total Crop ..	4,852,700	4,064,000

TABLE No. II.
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN INDIA DURING THE SEASON 1931-32.

Supply.

Opening Balance (a) ..	..	..	..	1,092,300	bales.
Bombay Mill Stores (b) ..	..	..	..	164,200	"
East India Yield (c) ..	..	..	..	4,102,700	"
Domestic Consumption (d) ..	..	..	..	750,000	"
Foreign Imports (e) ..	..	..	..	538,000	"

Total Supply .. 6,647,200 bales.

Distribution.

All India Exports (f) ..	..	..	..	1,580,200	bales.
Burma Off take (g) ..	..	..	..	33,600	"
Domestic Consumption (d) ..	..	..	..	750,000	"
Indian Power Mills, Indian Cotton (b) ..	..	..	..	2,345,100	"
Indian Power Mills, Foreign Cotton (h) ..	..	..	..	538,000	"

5,246,900 bales.

End of season balance (a) ..	..	..	..	1,201,000	"
Bombay Mill stocks (b) ..	..	..	..	193,400	"

6,641,300 bales.

Unexplained difference ..	..	..	..	5,900	"
Total Distribution ..	..	..	..	6,647,200	bales.

(a) Private Estimate—including inland stocks.

(b) Figures taken from East India Cotton Association Publications.

(c) Private Estimate—For details see Table No. I.

(d) Conventional figure.

(e) Figures taken from Bombay Chamber of Commerce "Daily Arrivals of Cotton etc."

(f) Figure taken from Chambers of Commerce returns and private estimates.

(g) Put in to off-set Burma estimates included in (c).

(h) Put in to off-set (e).

N.B.—Some years ago there used to be a fairly big figure included on the distribution side under the heading "Destroyed by Fire".

TABLE III.

Excess or deficit of cotton pressed over the forecasted crop shown in column 4 of
Enclosure 1 of the Note on Subject 13.

Division or block.	Percentage excess (+) or deficit (-)	Division or block	Percentage excess (+) or deficit (-)
Sind ..	+35	Multan ..	-29
Kathiawar ..	-42	† Total Punjab and Delhi ..	-33
† Gujarat ..	+37	North-West Frontier Province.	-33
† North Deccan ..	-11	Rajputana ..	-16
† East Deccan ..	-21	Central India ..	-25
† West Deccan ..	-17	Upper Doab ..	-31
† Total Bombay ..	-6	Middle Doab ..	-54
Ambala ..	+22	Lower Doab and Bunder ..	-22
Jullundur ..	-54	Rohilkhand ..	-55
Ferozepore ..	+77	*Rest of the Province ..	-101
Total Cis. Sutlej Territory ..	+10	† Total United Provinces ..	-35
Lahore ..	+30	*Bihar and Orissa ..	-17
Rawalpindi ..	+45		

* No Presses.

† Includes loose cotton received at mill.

TABLE III—*contd.*

Division or block.	Percentage excess (+) or deficit (-)	Division or block.	Percentage excess (+) or deficit (-)
Bengal	+84	Hyderabad ..	-67
Assam	-13	Mysore ..	+192
*Jubbulpore	-100	† Tinnevellyies ..	-24
Nerbudda	-50	† Salem ..	-9
Nimar	+4	† Cambodias ..	+16
Nagpur	+9	† Northernns and Westerns ..	-3
Satpura	-80	† Coauadas and others ..	+13
*Chhattisgarh	-100		
Berar	-8	† Total Madras ..	-4
† Total Central Provinces and Berar.	-3	Burma ..	-60
		† (ALL-INDIA) ..	-12·6)

Supplementary Note (2).

As in last year, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, has submitted a note which is attached in which the cotton forecasts are critically examined in the light of the information furnished by cotton press returns. The note shows the conclusions reached, and the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the defects brought to light. The Committee would, no doubt, greatly appreciate the continued efforts of the provincial authorities to improve the accuracy of their estimates.

As regards the point raised in paragraph 1 of the attached note, it may be mentioned that the following resolution passed at the last Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting was forwarded to the Government of India :—

“That the Government of India be requested to arrange for separate trade statistics for loose cotton for such trade blocks as, in the opinion of the provincial authorities responsible for the compilation of cotton forecasts, are of importance for their purposes.”

This matter is now under the consideration of the Government and their decision will be communicated to the provincial authorities as soon as received.

NOTE.

Note comparing the Final Cotton Forecast outturn with the quantity actually pressed in the cotton presses of the Bombay Presidency during the season—1931-32.

For reasons already stated last time the “Raw Cotton Trade Statistics” showing the rail-borne trade in raw cotton published by the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, have not been taken into account in the present note. The reasons are briefly that these statistics do not differentiate between cotton already pressed and loose cotton. As it is only the loose cotton that usually comes in from the adjoining outside Provinces or States for pressing in the Bombay Presidency cotton presses, which makes it impossible to distinguish between the local and outside crop pressed in this Presidency; what we require are the statistics of such loose cotton coming from outside. As these are not, however, available in the statistics published by the Director of Statistics, it has not been found possible to make use of these in the present note. As it is likely that a good deal of loose cotton comes for pressing into the Bombay Presidency both from the adjoining British Territories and the Indian States (e.g. Central Provinces and Berar and the Nizam's Dominions), it will be very desirable to have separate statistics for the loose cotton so imported for pressing and we have already suggested to the Indian Central Cotton Committee to approach the Director of Statistics with a view to publish these separately in future.

Now with regard to the accuracy of the Final Cotton Forecast for the season 1931-32 as compared with the cotton press statistics for the same year, the following is briefly the position in the different divisions in the Bombay Presidency.

* No Presses.

† Includes loose cotton received at mills.

viz., the Western India States Agency, the other Gujarat States comprising Rewa Kantha, Malvi Kantha, Cambay, etc., and the Baroda State. Now, when these figures for the States are considered side by side with those for the British Districts, we have the following position :—

		Final Cotton Forecast outturn (April 1932)	Quantity pressed since 1st September 1931 to 31st August 1932.
A.	British Districts of Gujarat	205,782	384,275
B.	Indian States adjoining the British territory of Gujarat :—		
(a)	Baroda	133,673	125,927
(b)	Western India States Agency	438,194	251,643
(c)	Other Gujarat States	77,611	50,452
	Total, Gujarat and Kathiawar ..	855,260	812,297.

Thus, it will be seen from these figures that the final forecast outturn is higher by only some 43,000 bales than the press figures, but as this difference of only 43,000 bales in an estimate of some 855,000 bales works out to only five per cent., we may reasonably say that, so far as the Gujarat Division is concerned, our forecast has been generally accurate.

II Northern Deccan.

Districts arranged according to Cotton Press Blocks.	Final Cotton Forecast—April 1932.				
	Area.	Anna valuation.	Standard yield in lbs. per acre.	Outturn.	
				2	3
	Acres.	As.	Lbs.		Bales.
West Khandesh	400,928	7·4	110		68,158
East Khandesh	642,485	5·6	110		81,917
Nasik	93,403	7·6	100		14,711
Total, North Deccan ..	1,136,816	....	....		164,786

Districts arranged according to Cotton Press Blocks.	Season and Crop Report (July 1932).				Bales pressed over (+) or below (-) the outturn in	
	Area.	Anna valuation.	Outturn.	Bales of cotton actually pressed up to 31st August 1932.		
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	As.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
West Khandesh	438,850	7·0	70,215	63,479	— 4,679	— 6,736
East Khandesh	651,988	6·0	89,648	54,802	— 27,115	— 34,816
Nasik	92,805	8·0	15,544	14,869	+ 158	— 675
Total, North Deccan ..	1,183,643	..	175,407	133,150	— 31,636	— 42,257

anna valuation reported both for the Final Forecast report and the Season and Crop Report will show that they also do not differ widely from each other as is evinced from the nearly same quantitative outturns arrived at in both the cases, viz., 115,000 bales (col. 5) of the forecast outturn and 112,000 bales (col. 8) of the Season and Crop Report. But as both these (the Forecast report and the Season and Crop Report) outturns are considerably higher than the press figures, the only explanation is that the Revenue authorities overestimated the anna valuation of the cotton crop in both cases and it appears necessary to invite the attention of the Commissioner, Central Division, to this point.

IV West Deccan.

Districts arranged according to Cotton Press Blocks.		Final Cotton Forecast—April 1932.			
		Area.	Anna valuation.	Standard yield in lbs. per acre.	Outturn.
				1	2	3	4	5
Poona	..	9,229	6·8	90	1,177
Satara	..	18,257	9·0	90	2,221
Belgaum	..	253,723	7·3	100	38,693
Dharwar	..	634,231	7·3	120	115,745
Total, West Deccan and Southern Maratha Country...		910,445	....	....	157,836

Districts arranged according to Cotton Press Blocks.		Season and Crop Report (July 1932).			Bales of cotton actually pressed up to 31st August 1932.	Bales actually pressed over (+) or below (-) the outturn in		
		Area.	Anna valuation.	Outturn.		Final Cotton Forecast (Col. 5).	Season and Crop Report (Col. 8).	
						1	6	7	8	9	10	11
Poona	..	16,006	5·0	1,480	4,626	+ 3,149	+ 3,140	
Satara	..	15,369	9·0	2,574	..	- 2,221	- 2,571	
Belgaum	..	303,033	7·0	43,939	43,576	+ 4,863	- 363	
Dharwar	..	634,011	7·0	110,951	85,447	-30,298	-25,501	
Total, West Deccan and Southern Maratha Country...		968,419	....	158,941	133,649	-24,187	-25,295

Curious enough, just as in the case of the two blocks, viz., the North Deccan and the East Deccan dealt with above, the forecast outturn of 157,836 bales (col. 5) in this block also is higher than the amount actually pressed, viz., 133,649 bales (col. 9) by 24,187 bales (col. 10). Now, a comparison of the area figures reported for the Final Cotton Forecast report in April, viz., 910,445 acres (col. 2) with those reported subsequently for the Season and Crop Report in July, viz., 968,419 acres (col. 6) will show that the difference of some 58,000 acres is not very serious amounting as it does to only some six per cent. Besides, this difference in the forecast area seems to have been subsequently offset by a

against a difference of 29,000 bales between the forecast outturn and the press figure. In other words, while the anna valuation reported for the forecast is somewhat better than that reported for the Season and Crop Report, it is still very short of what it should have been to give an outturn approaching the press figures and if approved the attention of the Commissioner in Sind may be invited to the underestimate in the anna valuation of the cotton crop in the Province during the year 1931-32.

In short, while our Gujarat forecast has been substantially accurate, there has been definitely an overestimate in the case of the North Deccan, East Deccan and West Deccan and an underestimate in the case of Sind. This over or underestimate does not, however, appear to be due to any inaccuracy in the area figures reported for the forecast, as these have been generally confirmed by the actual area figures reported ultimately for the Season and Crop Report. The main cause of the difference, hence, appears to be an overestimate of the anna valuation in the case of the Deccan and Karnatak (which cover the three blocks, North Deccan, East Deccan and West Deccan) and an underestimate of the same in the case of Sind. In other words, it appears to be the case that probably the ill effects of the excessive rains in the North Deccan, of their uneven distribution in the South Deccan and of the unfavourable winds and red leaf disease in the Karnatak (referred to by us in the preultimate forecast report on cotton) were not realised to the full extent by the Revenue Officers, while reporting to us the anna valuation of the crop for our last forecast report. On the other hand, in Sind, what small damage might have been caused to the cotton crop by the hot winds, boll worms, etc., was probably over-emphasised by the Reporting Officers thus resulting in their estimating a comparatively lower anna valuation for the crop.

Supplementary Note (3).

The attached letter and enclosure from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are for information.

Copy of letter No. 1134, dated the 24th January 1933, from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a memo containing my remarks on the calculation made in your note on Subject 13—Cotton Statistics, Comparison of Cotton Press Returns with Cotton Forecasts.

With regard to the remarks on the application of Stuart's method contained in paragraph 6 of your note referred to above, I may point out that even if it were possible to compute the "actual" crop correctly it would be difficult in practice to locate the errors as both the standard yield and condition factor are known to be inaccurate. The latter is known to be particularly so, as will be apparent from the concluding sentence of resolution IX of the Board of Agriculture, 1924.

MEMORANDUM.

Remarks of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, on the calculations made in Enclosures 1, 2 and 3 to the Secretary's note on Subject 13—Cotton Statistics, Comparison of Cotton Press Returns with Cotton Forecasts.

(1) For a satisfactory examination of the position, due allowance should be made in the calculation for "stocks" and "extra-factory" consumption. Accurate data for these two items are not available at present, but attempts should be made to include at least fairly accurate estimates for them, if the calculation is to serve its object properly.

(2) Due consideration should be given to bale weights. The different sets of statistics are reported in bales of varying weight, and it is necessary to express them all in bales of uniform weight, say, statistical bales of 400 lbs. each.

In the case of Bombay, the figures shown in column 3 on page 67 and column 9 on page 74 are defective inasmuch as they were arrived at by adding the press figures which are in bales of 392 lbs. to those of loose cotton in terms of bales of 400 lbs. each.

Similarly in the case of Assam, the pressing figures as shown in column 9 on page 74 would, if converted into bales of 400 lbs. each, be reduced to less than half of what it is.

(3) In the examination of the position relating to maritime provinces by means of raw cotton trade statistics, it seems necessary to consider imports by sea, as the raw cotton trade statistics do not distinguish between Indian and foreign cotton.

of the Indore Government. The President subsequently took the opportunity of his visit to Indore in September last to discuss the matter with Mr. Palairat who has since explained in writing the need for the step taken by the Indore Government. The Sub-Committee considered his explanation and decided to put off further consideration of the subject till definite information was obtained from the Volkart and Ralli Agencies in Central India on the working of the Cotton Transport Act in Indore.

3. As decided by the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee in February last, a detailed note, giving all the available information in favour of licensing the cotton ginning and pressing factories, was circulated to all the trade associations represented on the Committee for their opinion. The replies received were considered by the Local Sub-Committee which decided that, in view of the uncertainty of any measure of this nature being passed in the present Legislative Assembly, the subject should be postponed till the next monsoon meeting or until such time as any member put up a concrete scheme.

4. The Sub-Committee decided to discontinue the half yearly reports from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, on the imports of cotton slivers into the protected areas, in view of the fact that the quantity of slivers imported was negligible.

5. The Sub-Committee considered an invitation received from Mr. B. A. Collins, Director-General and Secretary to Government, Department of Commerce and Industry, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan, to visit the Nanded Cotton Market and decided to announce the invitation at this meeting of the full Committee, so that any member desiring to gain firsthand knowledge of the market might avail himself of the opportunity. This subject is dealt with separately on the Agenda of the full Committee (Item No. 21).

6. The Sub-Committee considered a letter from the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee suggesting the desirability of introducing the Bengal maund of 82½ lbs. as the basic weight for cotton rates in all the organised cotton markets in India, particularly in Bombay and Karachi, and decided that no steps need be taken in the matter till the Bill to fix a scale of the standard weights and measures for the Presidency of Bombay, which was then under the consideration of the Bombay Legislative Council, was published. The Bill has since been passed. This forms a separate subject on the Agenda of the full Committee (Item No. 43).

7. The Sub-Committee at several of its meetings since August 1931 considered the incidence of the license fees in the Berar Cotton Markets under the revised rules of the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law and, finally, decided that no action should be taken by the Committee till the revised rules were given a fair trial for at least one year, and that the Local Governments should be requested to afford the Committee an opportunity of expressing an opinion before the rates were fixed for the ensuing year. The Committee was accordingly asked by the Central Provinces Government for an expression of opinion on the suitability or otherwise of the license fees of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 in the first class markets and Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 in the second class markets, levied in the Berar Markets. Considering these rates very high the Sub-Committee recommended that the maximum rates should be fixed at Rs. 100 in the first class markets and Rs. 50 in the second class markets.

8. The Sub-Committee considered a letter from a Bombay Firm suggesting drastic measures to prohibit the grower from sowing Goghari cotton in the Surat-Navai and Ankleswar-Rajpipla protected zones. The Sub-Committee decided that this subject should be put off to some future date so that it could be considered along with the subject of licensing ginneries and presses.

ginned his own cotton. The Local Sub-Committee considered the Government reply regretting their inability to comply with the Committee's request and decided that the President should be requested to interview the Finance Member regarding this matter.

11. The Sub-Committee considered a report from the Madras Government to the effect that the officer appointed in March 1931 for the development of Cotton Sale Societies in the principal cotton areas of the Madras Presidency was not able to do much useful work and that the appointment was abolished as a measure of retrenchment. The Sub-Committee viewed the action of the Madras Government with disappointment in failing to organise co-operative sale societies which were considered of very great importance by the Committee and decided to convey to them its feeling in the matter.

12. In pursuance of the resolution passed at its 23rd meeting held in July 1931, the Indian Central Cotton Committee requested the Government of India to transfer to the Committee the work of compilation and publication of All-India Cotton Forecasts. The Government's reply thereon regretting inability to accept the Committee's proposal was considered by the Committee in August last when it was decided that the Secretary should obtain the views of individual members and place them before the Local Sub-Committee for preparing a well considered memorandum. The Sub-Committee considered the views of members together with a note put up by the Secretary in which he had suggested the appointment of a Forecast Sub-Committee consisting of Directors of Agriculture and other officers who are at present responsible for cotton statistics, and decided that a draft memorandum should be prepared on the lines suggested in the Secretary's note for the consideration of the full Committee at this meeting.

13. The Sub-Committee considered a letter from Mr. F. R. Daboo, Zamindar and Contractor, Navsari, requesting the Committee to pass a resolution condemning the practice of unauthorized deductions on the sale of full pressed cotton at Surat. The Sub-Committee decided that this question should be brought in at its next meeting after ascertaining from the East India Cotton Association the practices in the Bombay market including the mill terms.

14. The Sub-Committee considered the question of implementing Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement which reads as follows :—

“ His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that they will co-operate in any practicable scheme that may be agreed between the manufacturing, trading and producing interests in the United Kingdom and India for promoting, whether by research, propaganda or improved marketing, the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom.”

The Sub-Committee decided that this subject should be referred to the full Committee (Item No. 44).

APPENDIX XV.

SUBJECT 17.—*Proposal for the formation of a Cotton Association at Karachi.*

Secretary's Note.

The following note and draft resolution regarding the formation of a Cotton Association in Karachi, received from Mr. G. B. Kotak, are for consideration.

The system of cotton marketing in Karachi received the earnest consideration of the Committee more than once in the past and at its 17th meeting held in July 1928, when considering the progress achieved, the Committee passed the following resolution :—

“ The Central Cotton Committee note with great satisfaction the strides that have been made with regard to the organisation of the cotton market in Karachi. The widening of the panel of arbitrators so as to include representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association, the formation of an Appeal Committee and the more satisfactory arrangement regarding forward contracts are three most important advances. The Committee earnestly hope that the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee will develop at an early date into an Association similar to the East India Cotton Association, Bombay.”

The attached copy* of the Joint Cotton Committee's report gives a brief history of its origin and of its activities up-to-date.

Note by Mr. G. B. Kotak.

Since the next session of the Committee is to be held at Karachi, I wish the same might be utilised to give impetus to the scheme for forming a Cotton Association at Karachi similar to the East India Cotton Association.

* Not printed.

It was contemplated at the very inception of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee to organise in course of time a cotton market on the lines of Bombay. As early as July 1928, Karachi Joint Cotton Committee declared that "It is the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee's intention to prepare the ground gradually for the establishment by charter of an Association as well as of a Clearing House on the lines of those in Bombay. This preparatory work should not occupy more than two years." Karachi Joint Cotton Committee has worked for full five years now and has worked well, of course, within the limitation which were innate to it. But it has now come to a stage when further progress is not possible in its present position. It is time to take the next step forward.

As you are well aware the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee is now managed jointly by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association. These two bodies, as intended of them, have to deal with all kinds of trades besides cotton. Naturally undivided attention by such parent bodies could not always be expected. Such a world-wide commodity as cotton does require a specialised institution for its growth. But I do not think anyone needs arguments in order to be convinced of this necessity. It is so obvious.

There is a little inertia on this side. But I feel confident that stimulated and supported by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in sessions at Karachi, there is every possibility of achieving the purpose of my suggestions.

A resolution on the following lines might serve the purpose :—

"That the Indian Central Cotton Committee note with satisfaction the strides that have been made with regard to the organisation of the cotton market in Karachi as is evident from the report of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee for the period 1927-32. This Committee feel that the affairs of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee have reached a stage at which its conversion into an independent Cotton Association seems very desirable, and earnestly desire that the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee will now take early steps to this end."

APPENDIX XVI.

SUBJECT 18.—Appointment of a permanent representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on the Committee—Proposed Resolution by Mr. G. B. Kotak.

Secretary's Note.

Mr. G. B. Kotak, representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, proposes to move the following resolution :—

"That this Committee recommends to the Governor-General in Council to bestow on the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association the right to send one permanent representative member on this Committee instead of the present nominated additional member."

The history of the representation of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on the Indian Central Cotton Committee is briefly as follows :—

Under the powers vested in the Governor-General in Council by section 4 (xi) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association was first given representation in 1927 for a period of two years with the stipulation that the position would be reconsidered if and when a representative Cotton Trade Association was formed in Karachi. When the position was reconsidered in December 1928 an extension of the period of representation was decided on as it was then considered too early to recommend that the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee be given separate representation. Before the subject came up for further consideration in 1930, the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee passed and forwarded a resolution to the Committee opposing the proposed withdrawal of the representation of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and proposing that the Joint Cotton Committee be given separate additional representation on the Indian Central Cotton Committee. This resolution was considered by the Committee at its meeting in December 1930 when the following resolution was passed :—

"That the Government of India be requested to appoint under section 4 (xi) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, a member nominated by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association for a period of three years. The representation of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee will be considered by the Committee when this body becomes a duly constituted association."

The appointment of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association's representative has accordingly been extended, the term of office of the present member expiring in March 1934.

The mover of the resolution now apparently desires an alteration in the present arrangement for the appointment of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association's representative by making provision for it in the Act itself. If Mr. Ketak's proposal is accepted, an amendment will be required in the Act, the relevant portions* of which are attached.

APPENDIX XVII.

SUBJECT 19.—*Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee.*

Secretary's Note.

The attached Proceedings of a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee held on the 12th November 1932 are for information. Subjects Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are being dealt with separately by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee whose report will be considered by the Committee in due course. Subject No. 5 has been dealt with under Subject No. 10 of the agenda of this Committee.

Proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee meeting held at 11 a.m. on the 12th November 1932, in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

Present :

1. Mr. D. Milne, B.Sc. (Agri.), C.I.E., I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture, Punjab. (*Chairman*).
2. Mr. H. R. Stewart, I.A.S.,
Assistant Director of Agriculture, Punjab.
3. Mr. D. P. Johnston, I.A.S.,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Lyallpur.
4. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fateh-ud-Din, I.A.S.,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jullunder.
5. Sardar Darshan Singh, I.A.S.,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gurdaspur.
6. Khan Saheb Ch. Mohammad Abdullah, I.A.S.,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Hansi.
7. Agha Yusaf Ali Khan, P.A.S.,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery.
8. Mr. W. Roberts,
British Cotton Growing Association, Khanewal.
9. Sardar Sahib Ujjal Singh, M.L.C.,
10. Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazal Ali, M.L.C.,
11. Mr. Mohammad Afzal,
Acting Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur

By invitation.

12. Col. E. H. Cole, Coleana Estate, Okara.
13. Mr. M. Afzal Husain, I.A.S.,
Locust Research Officer, Lyallpur.
14. Dr. R. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D.,
Offg. Entomologist to Government, Punjab, Lyallpur.
15. Sardar Sahib Kharak Singh, I.A.S.,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

* Not printed.

A letter was received from Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana, expressing his inability to attend the meeting.

The following papers were circulated :—

Agenda.

- (1) Scheme for an extension of the grant for an investigation into the Pink Boll-worm.
- (2) Scheme for the investigation of Spotted Boll-worm in the Punjab.
- (3) Zamindara Co-operative Salo Societies for the sale of all farm crop produce, including Punjab-American cotton on the lines of the Okara Zamindara A society.
- (4) Scheme to secure a grant to enable the Agricultural Department to sell its pure cotton seed at rates more nearly approaching bazar rates for ordinary seed, in order to encourage the sowing of pure American seed.
- (5) Adoption of universal standards for Indian cottons.
- (6) Disposal of seed of long staple cotton grown in the Punjab.
- (7) Any other business.

Mr. Chairman intimated the action which had been taken on the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Committee held on 1st May 1932.

Re : Item No. 1.

Mr. Milne referred to the notes which had been circulated and which gave a review of the work done on the Pink Boll-worm Research Scheme during the extended period of the scheme.

Mr. Roberts considered that this work was not of practical importance in the Canal Colonies and that it should be confined to the south-east Punjab.

Mr. Milne stated that the Punjab by having one tract in which the Pink Boll-worm was a major pest, and another where this was not generally the case, had provided an excellent opportunity for the study of the conditions which limit the incidence of the pest. For this purpose the pest had to be studied in both tracts. The information which was being collected was of great practical value in showing whether it was or was not necessary to spend large sums of money on measures to keep this pest out of the canal colonies; also it was of value to places outside the Punjab.

Dr. Chopra said that this year's observations in some plots in canal colonies showed that the incidence of Pink Boll-worm was as high as 38 per cent. and possibly it is a greater pest than was formerly thought.

Mr. Ifzal Husain stated that the work is being carried out at Rohtak and Sialkot where the pest is serious, as well as at Lyallpur. The investigations had shown that in the Punjab the seed is not the source of infection and spread, and it was essential that we should fully and finally investigate why and how it spreads and why it does not die out.

Mr. Roberts agreed that the scientific aspect was of interest, but in the present state of finances we should confine ourselves to pests which are more important, such as Jassid and White-fly, and investigate them in the tracts where they are important.

He was informed in reply that where the pest is serious, laboratories are actually located and staff posted to work during the full cotton season.

Mr. Milne felt that the scheme had already given results of much value and that further results of value were likely to be obtained. Therefore, that the scheme should be continued.

Mr. Roberts said that he was against an indefinite continuance of the work.

Mr. Roberts and Sardar Sahib Ujjal Singh thought that the scheme should definitely be completed in the period of three years now proposed.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazal Ali said that scientific work could never be said to be finally completed. Mr. Milne agreed and said that in his opinion the scheme should be continued for three years and if at the end of that time results of sufficient value were not being got it should be closed down.

Finally the Committee resolved (Mr. Roberts dissenting) that the scheme as it stands be recommended to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for favourable consideration.

Re: Item No. 2.

Mr. Roberts enquired whether any work had been done in the Punjab on keeping parasites in cold storage as had been done in the Sudan.

Mr. Afzal Husain said he thought they could be kept in the pupal stage, but it had not been tried.

Mr. Roberts felt that this aspect should be included in the scheme. If the number of parasites could be vastly increased at the period of severest attack it might be possible to assist in control. He suggested that information be obtained from the Sudan as to what is being done there.

With this addition the Committee approved of the scheme and resolved that it should be sent to the Indian Central Cotton Committee with their recommendation for favourable consideration.

Re: Item No. 3.

Mr. Milne referred to the papers which had been circulated. He briefly summarised the previous history of the case as follows:—

"It will be remembered that Mr. Ritchie, Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, came to the Punjab in April 1930, and discussed this question very thoroughly with a number of Government officials, members of the Legislative Council, and notable zamindars at Lahore, Sargodha, Okara and Lyallpur, including Mr. Calvert, Financial Commissioner, Development, Mr. Darling, Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, Mr. Dodd, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Colonels Anderson and Bruce, Captains Mumtaz Khan and Prideaux, etc., etc. The minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 2nd June 1930 show that the whole matter was very thoroughly discussed at that time and it was agreed that the establishment of co-operative sale societies for all crop products was a useful step in an organisation for dealing with the mixing problem; also that we should endeavour to start such societies in a few places at least. It was further agreed that the Okara Zamindara Society was an excellent model. Captain Prideaux who was then running the Okara Zamindara Society was with us. He stated that in the previous year the turnover of that society was Rs. 13½ lakhs, of which cotton comprised about rupees 8 lakhs and that the remaining rupees 5½ lakhs were for wheat, oilseeds and other produce. He expressed the view that these societies can supply buyers with *kapas* of guaranteed purity, and spinners can buy direct in considerable quantities; also that these societies would usually begin by selling *kapas*; and that later they may be able to gin to order.

He drew attention to the advantages which such societies would offer to farmers and which he had put forward at that meeting, viz.:—

- (1) They would sell *kapas*, wheat, oilseeds and other crop products on sample.
- (2) They would keep members informed daily of the local prices, prices at Karachi and Bombay.
- (3) They could in time have store rooms of their own.
- (4) Sales could be made on any date chosen by farmers.
- (5) The market charges of societies will be cheaper than those in the ordinary *mandi* and a premium should be set for goods of more reliable quality.

Committee had already contributed money; for example; (a) the Central Provinces Scheme for Millet, Groundnut, etc., (b) the Madras Cholam Scheme, (c) the All-India Crop Coating Scheme. He said that all crops which come in rotation with cotton have their effect on the cotton crop and he thought that the selling of all farm produce in a clean state would help farmers to farm their cottons better by providing them with more money.

Sardar Sahib Ujjal Singh enquired how the money which the Indian Central Cotton Committee would contribute is to be spent. Is it, he asked, to make up any losses which may occur; or to be spent on organising co-operative societies, or is it going to be the whole capital of the societies which might be set up?

Mr. Milne drew attention to the proceedings of the meeting above referred to, and said that it was intended to pay part of the salary of the staff for the first two or three years. In his opinion one of the important obstacles to the starting of these societies is the fact that individual farmers are loth to take the initiative and the risk of facing a deficit at the end of the year. But, if Government will give a helping hand to organise and start them and if some help in the payment of working expenses is forthcoming till they can stand on their own legs, they would continue. He felt that if a number of such societies could be started they would help to create a public desire for better grading and marketing. His intention was to help farmers to help themselves.

Sardar Sahib Ujjal Singh asked where was the capital to come from and how would the societies be financed.

Mr. Milne said the societies themselves would have to arrange for this capital.

Colonel Cole read out a note (attached) which gave his views on what is required. He supported the general idea of solo societies for all crop produce, but wished to advocate the formation of a Central Agency in Lahore whose sole business it would be to obtain rates of produce in distant parts of India, Central India, Southern India, East India or United Provinces, railway freights, etc., and disseminate this information on demand by such societies.

Mr. Milne thought that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research might be able to take up such work for all India.

Mr. Roberts said that something like the Sugar Bureau seemed to be what is aimed at. He thought that to get such information a big and costly organisation and staff were required. Information would have to be collected and disseminated by wire.

Mr. Milne thought we should start with only one or two societies. In his opinion Sargodha and Lyallpur offered hopes of success.

Mr. Roberts proposed that if the Punjab Government agreed to contribute an equal amount, the Indian Central Cotton Committee be asked to assist in the financing of one or two societies to deal with the sale of all crops, such finance being utilised toward paying part salary of the staff of these societies.

Maulvi Fazl-ul-Din seconded this proposal.

Colonel Cole and *Mr. Roberts* thought that grading should be omitted for the present. They were of opinion that little could be done in one year and they suggested that the Committee should ask for financial assistance for three years.

Colonel Cole wished to emphasise again the necessity of a Central Bureau for information on rates.

Mr. Milne thought the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research might be able to arrange for the collection and dissemination of such information.

After discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This Committee would draw the attention of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the resolution of this Committee passed in June 1930 to the effect that Zamindara Societies which will sell all farm produce, including Punjab-American cottons, should be started on the lines of the Okara Zamindara Association, and that the Indian Central Cotton Committee be requested to kindly contribute up to Rs. 5,000 per annum for three years for work in starting such Societies. This money will be utilized in paying part salaries of the staff. The Societies will be generally supervised by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments and their accounts will be audited. It is proposed to start not more than two Societies in the first year."

It was further resolved "that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research be requested to consider the advisability of starting a Bureau of Information which would publish prices in the press and supply such information as may be asked for by the Societies under discussion."

Government may give. Supplying rates of produce to Societies—having freight worked out to different main stations in India. We cannot at present hope to attain to that highly organised state which exists in industries in other countries, where each industry is kept in touch with its special market, and prices from day to day, by a Central Organisation financed by the industry. We are far from this ideal at present but until the Co-operative Societies in India realise the necessity of keeping in close touch with their markets no real progress can be looked for. At present they are in the hands of the local *Arti*. It cannot be denied that what has been found necessary in the interest of the producers in the other countries applies to the producers in the Punjab. The producer everywhere is endeavouring to free himself from the shackles of the middlemen, to shorten the steps between his factory or field and the ultimate buyer and the first stage in this process must be information of market and prices outside the local market or *Mandi*.

It is no use forming societies and then leaving them at the mercy of the local market. As an example of this I may mention that when our society was first started prices for kapas in comparison with baled cotton ruled low. We therefore hired a ginning mill, ginned and baled our cotton and sold in Bombay or Liverpool at favourable rates. The disadvantage was the delay in getting cash but our brokers gave us advance up to, I think, 75 per cent. of value directly bales reached Bombay, and it showed that we were independent of the local market. I mention this simply to show necessity of open markets.

Since those days local rates have improved and I think our independence had something to say to it.

The local *Arti* is a very useful person and there is no reason why he should not be made more use of. At present the good *Arti* knows what is going on in distant markets. A society only knows the local rates so it is a one sided deal. I am now speaking of wheat and general farm produce excluding cotton. Shortly we shall have to face the question of marketing sugar. If a society had some Central Agency from which it could obtain information of prices ruling in Central India, East India, Southern India and United Provinces it could get its *Arti* to put through a deal. In any case such a Society would be in a better position to get a favourable price than at present where it is working in the dark.

Undoubtedly the best incentive to any improvement in the produce of a country is the price obtained for that produce. Without an attractive return, propaganda or Government assistance is useless. The Punjab can produce good material. Let us first find a good market for our staple products and increase the production of such products and a better grade will follow.

At the moment we are in danger of losing the markets created in past years through the assistance of the Agricultural Department and every endeavour should be made to stop this tendency. Admittedly much more than this will be required but it is essential to make a start and not be deterred by anticipating difficulties. No co-operative movement can succeed without the will on the part of its members to co-operate. In a healthy society the only assistance which Government should be called upon to supply is an audit of accounts and a very efficient Central Bureau to circulate information.

In conclusion I would again support the suggestion to start selling societies if possible in combination with a Central Bureau at Lahore to circulate information.

If it is found impossible to start these selling societies then at least a start should be made with the Central Bureau to help existing societies. As a further step towards lessening cost I suggest taking advantage of an organisation which already exists for circulating trade information—the N. I. C. C.

APPENDIX XVIII.

SUBJECT 20.—*Provincial Cotton Committees—Co-operation between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committees—Replies from Local Governments.*

Secretary's Note.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee at its last meeting decided that the attention of Local Governments be drawn to the advisability of members of the Committee being members also of Provincial Cotton Committees in their respective provinces. Accordingly

the Local Governments of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces, Madras Presidency, United Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab were addressed. Replies have been received from all the Governments and they are attached for information.

Copy of letter No. 9667-A/28, dated the 29th November 1932, from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

SUBJECT.—*Provincial Cotton Committee—Co-operation between Indian Central Cotton Committee and—*

With reference to your letter, Cir. No. 351, dated 20th September 1932, on the subject noted above, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments), to state that so far as the Presidency proper is concerned, no Provincial Cotton Committee has been constituted. Adequate representation has however been provided for cotton interests on the Divisional Boards of Agriculture. Two of the non-official members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, viz. Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik and Rao Salab C. S. Shirahatti are members of the Divisional Boards of Agriculture, Gujarat and Southern Maharashtra Country. The Government of Bombay are not in favour of appointing any one of the other gentlemen mentioned in your letter on these Boards. Messrs. Ghulam Muhammad Khan and G. B. Kotak are already members of the Sind Cotton Committee, in addition to the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, and Government of Bombay consider that this representation of cotton interests on the Sind Committee is sufficient.

Copy of letter No. 1026/753-XIV, dated the 5th October 1932, from the Under Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, Agriculture Department, Nagpur, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

SUBJECT.—*Co-operation between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee.*

With reference to your letter No. 351, dated the 20th September 1932, on the above subject, I am directed by the Government of the Central Provinces (Ministry of Agriculture) to say that the principle enunciated in your letter under reference is already being followed in this province as out of the 6 members mentioned therein 3 are already members of the Cotton Committee constituted for this province.

Copy of letter No. 4204 III/32-2, dated the 3rd December 1932, from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

**INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AND PROVINCIAL COTTON COMMITTEES—
CO-OPERATION—REFERENCE YOUR LETTER NO. 351, DATED THE
20TH SEPTEMBER 1932.**

I am directed to state that in this Presidency four out of the five members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are members of the Provincial Cotton Committee. Though the local Government consider that four common members are enough to provide for co-operation between the two Committees, the question of appointing a fifth member on the Provincial Cotton Committee will be considered when the present Committee is reconstituted which will be done shortly.

Copy of letter No. 708-A/XII-A-73, dated the 27th October 1932, from the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Agriculture Department, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

PROVINCIAL COTTON COMMITTEES—CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AND PROVINCIAL COTTON COMMITTEES.

With reference to your letter Cir. No. 351, dated September 20, 1932, I am directed to refer to this Government's letter No. 30, dated January 22, 1932, and to say that your Committee's decision on the above subject will be borne in mind when the United Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee is reconstituted.

Copy of letter No. 5580, dated the 16th December 1932, from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

PROVINCIAL COTTON COMMITTEE--CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AND PROVINCIAL COTTON COMMITTEES.

I am directed to refer to Mr. Reddi's letter Cir. No. 351, dated the 20th September 1932, on the subject mentioned above, and to forward, for information, copy of Notification No. 5343-Agri., dated the 1st December 1932, regarding the appointment of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, as a member of the Cotton Sub-Committee of the Board of Agricultural Department, Bengal.

AGRICULTURE.

Notification.

Minister in charge—The Honourable Nawab K. G. M. Firozqi, Khan Bahadur.

No. 5343-Agri.—1st December 1932.—The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to appoint Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to be a member of the Cotton Sub-Committee of the Board of Agricultural Department, Bengal, constituted under notification No. 296 T. A. I., dated the 20th June 1932.

Copy of letter No. 36-D, dated the 6th January 1933, from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Development Department, Lahore, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

SUBJECT.—Provincial Cotton Committees—Co-operation between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee.

In reply to your Circular letter No. 351, dated the 20th September 1932, I am directed to intimate that the suggestion that members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee should also be members of the Provincial Cotton Committee in their respective provinces commends itself to the Punjab Government. It so happens that at the moment only one non-official member of the Provincial Cotton Committee is a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The following particulars show the position:—

Un-official members of the Provincial Cotton Committee.	Period for which appointed.	Date of retirement.
---	-----------------------------	---------------------

1. W. Roberts, Esquire ..	.. 3 years ..	.. 1st April 1934.
2. R. B. Sewak Ram ..	.. .. ..	.. ..
3. S. S. Ujjal Singh ..	.. .. ..	.. ..
4. M. Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana ..	.. .. ..	.. ..
5. K. B. M. Fazal Ali ..	.. .. ..	.. ..

Un-official members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.	Period for which appointed.	Date of retirement.
---	-----------------------------	---------------------

1. Major D. Vanrenen ..	.. 3 years ..	.. 31st March 1933.
2. Sardar Sampuran Singh ..	.. .. ..	.. 31st March 1933.
3. K. B. Sardar Habibullah ..	.. .. ..	.. 25th July 1935.
4. Mian Nurullah ..	.. .. ..	.. 31st March 1935.
5. W. Roberts, Esq. ..	.. .. ..	.. ?

2. It will be seen that all the non-official members of the Provincial Cotton Committee remain in office until 1st April 1934, so that if the number of non-official members remains at present, there will be no vacancy before April 1934, unless one of the existing members should happen to drop out meantime. Again, 2 of the present 5 non-official members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee retire at the end of March next and there is no certainty at present that they will be nominated for another term of the year. There would be little point, therefore, in considering appointing them to the Provincial Cotton Committee until and unless their term as members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is extended. It may be difficult also always to arrange that all the non-official members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are members of the Provincial Cotton Committee. The Punjab Government, therefore, considers that the vote would be met sufficiently for the present if three gentlemen were non-official members of both the Committees.

3. I am accordingly to convey the sanction of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to the number of non-official members of the Provincial Cotton Committee being increased from 5 to 7 and to the nomination of Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah and Mian Narullah as members of the Committee.

APPENDIX XIX.

Subject 21.—Invitation to members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to visit Nanded Cotton Market.

Secretary's Note.

The attached letter^s from Mr. Collins, extending an invitation to the members of the Committee to pay a visit to the Nanded Cotton Market in order that they might gain personal knowledge of the effects of the measures introduced there, was placed before the Local Sub-Committee in October last. It was decided that the invitation should be brought to the notice of all members at this meeting of the full Committee so that any member wishing to gain first hand knowledge of the market may avail himself of the invitation.

APPENDIX XX.

Subject 22.—Present position of cultivators of long staple cotton.

Secretary's Note.

At the invitation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in May 1932, the Divisional Cotton Committee of Bombay, Southern Division, Dharwar, suggested the above subject for the consideration of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. A note on the subject was called for and it has now been submitted by Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti (Enclosure 1). The views of Mr. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D., and Dr. Burns on this note are given in their letters attached (Enclosures 2 and 3).

In this connection it may be recalled that in the latter half of 1930 the Indian Central Cotton Committee made very strenuous efforts to impress on the Government of India the necessity to afford some sort of relief to the Indian cotton cultivator from the hardships resulting from the then prevailing low level of prices, and that nothing more than a reduction in the margin of loans given by the Imperial Bank of India against cotton was then found possible. The Indian cotton cultivator is, in the matter of low prices, to a large extent, at the mercy of world forces, and, as such, it can only be hoped that wages, rents and other fixed cultivation charges will soon adjust themselves to the prices of raw cotton making the growing of cotton as profitable as it was before the slump.

The specific remedial measures suggested by Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti are for consideration.

(1) "Stopping of importation by levying prohibitive duties".—The Indian Central Cotton Committee has already represented to the Tariff Board that an import duty on cotton should afford protection to the grower of cotton of $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 1" staple. The report of the Tariff Board and the decision of the Government of India thereon may therefore be awaited.

(2) "Preventing disputes".—Discussion on this subject may be raised on the part of the Local Sub-Committee, as it is referred to there.

(3) "Affording bedding facilities in the Brock Hedge Contract".—As recommended by Dr. Burn, this question may be taken up with the East India Cotton Association, the representative of cotton growers on the Board of the East India Cotton Association may be asked to take it up with the Board.

(4) "Standardization of Indian cotton grading and issuing certificate by the East India Cotton Association".—The Local Sub-Committee may be asked to report, in consultation with the East India Cotton Association, on the feasibility of the proposals put forward in the note. The question of standardization of Kumauna and Upland cotton, or rather the major question of common or universal standards for Indian cotton is a separate subject on the agenda of this meeting.

(5) "Increase of yield per acre keeping its improvement in quality".—This subject is already before the Committee under "A-Agronomy" in connection with the review of the Committee's work and research policy.

(6) "The necessity of watchmen etc".—One of the recommendations of the Watch Committee was the establishment of bonded warehouses by the East India Cotton Association a year after the introduction of the system of blind survey. The East India Cotton Association may, if approved, be asked to implement this recommendation at an early date.

EXCERPT. I.

*Note on the present position of the kumauna growers of the Dharwar district
by Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirakatti, Manager, Director, Cooperative Cotton
Sale Society, Ltd., Hubli.*

INTRODUCTION.

The cotton was a money produce of the cultivator a decade back when every agricultural operations of cotton were met with minimum cost and the production fetched better prices; ultimately the cultivator was in a position to have a certain surplus after meeting his usual expenses such as Government assessment, family expenses etc., but unfortunately, now-a-days, the cotton cultivation has become a product of bringing equal return as that of other agricultural commodities. In this connection, the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 mark a page in the history of cotton of India as a whole and the district of Dharwar as particular, as has been easily glanced on the following grounds.

During the years 1930-31 and 1931-32, the area under cotton was 830,560 acres and 880,826 acres respectively, that is to say their area was equal. But during the year 1931-32, it was supposed that the area under cotton to be decreased on account of hopeless prices the cultivator realised during the previous season. As other produce was bringing the cultivator the equal disappointing prices, the cultivator had no other go than to fall upon cotton again. The average rates during the last two years may safely be taken as Rs. 127 and Rs. 110 per nagi of *kupas* of 48 maunds respectively. Added to this hopeless price the crop of 1931-32, which had vigorous growth up to the end of November on account of favourable weather conditions and rains, was much damaged during the month of December by the heavy down-pour the result being the yield was poor. Low yield and poor prices have hit hard upon the cultivators on all the sides. There can be no economic recovery in our district or elsewhere in India until cotton and other basic commodities advance substantially from their existing running low-levels which are at present far below the actual cost of cultivation. From the attached Statement A, it can be seen that the cultivator loses about Rs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre he cultivates (vide Statement B). It is true that the yield of the Government Farms at Dharwar is 400 to 500 lbs. of seed cotton. Looking to the cost of production of the Farm and the return for their produce it also shows that Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 are lost per acre (vide Statement C). This loss automatically prevents the cultivator from manuring the soil for any crops which is an important factor in giving better crops.

Remedies.—The remedies for these odds are, the help from the Government, from the East India Cotton Association and from the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Government's Help.—The Government is requested to stop the importation of foreign cottons by imposing heavy duties. India produces 50 to 60 lakhs of bales of which about 13 lakhs are stapled and can be used for spinning 20 to 30 counts of yarn. This prevention of importing naturally gives an impetus to our Kumauna and Upland cottons

reaching Bombay in pure condition. Royal Commission on Agriculture in India is in favour of the above principles but says that there are some administrative difficulties. I hope that Government will see that these difficulties are removed and render all help in this urgent and important matter in the interest of the cotton grower and the trade just as in America (*vide* pages 401 to 403 of the Report of the Royal Commission).

Under the existing unsatisfactory condition of handling and marketing of Indian cottons and owing to various malpractices, the Indian cotton has acquired a bad reputation in the foreign markets. If the above measures especially the standardization of Indian cottons are materialised in the immediate future, the standardized Indian cottons like the Americens will benefit the cotton grower by creating more demand at home and abroad markets than at present.

Help from the Indian mills.—Now the duty of the Indian mills is to consume all Indian cottons and make it a point not to think of importing the foreign cottons as our staple cottons can easily be a better substitute. No doubt, the mills do require some kind of protection against the foreign competition. But nevertheless, if they make it combined effort to consume Indian cottons only they can to a considerable extent help the cultivators. They should discourage the malpractices of middlemen and should not be misled by the competitive firms offering Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 cheaper than their own agents for the same stuff. Low quotations are themselves sufficient indications of malpractices. By purchasing through their agents they will get the pure stuff only.

Warehouses.—For want of proper financial accommodation, during the process of marketing, the cotton growers and the dealers are very much handicapped in the up-country and Bombay markets because they are obliged to sell the cotton at very low prices during the periods of glut. This state of things, I am sure, can be improved by the establishment of the warehouses certified by the East India Cotton Association in Bombay and up-country. The Banks will advance money to the cultivators to the full extent for the certified cotton stored in the warehouses. And also there are other advantages inasmuch as this will minimise the dumping of cotton in Bombay and up-country markets, decrease handling charges and will widen the market by helping the cultivators and the dealers to sell the cotton at better prices under favourable conditions (*vide Report of the Royal Commission—page 395*).

(vide Report of the Royal Commission—page 356).

Conclusion.—In the United States of America the cultivator can get an average of 150 lbs. of lint per acre he cultivates, i.e., 2·7 acres will have to be required to press an Indian bale of 400 lbs. lint whereas in this district 50 lbs. of lint is produced on one acre, that is to say, that 7 to 8 acres are required to have a bale of the type. If we take into consideration the whole Indian cotton crop, the average yield per acre will come to about 80 lbs. lint, i.e., five acres are required to be under cotton to have a bale of 400 lbs. of lint. Hence I suggest that the Department of Agriculture of our district should carry on vigorous research in this direction to find out some varieties of cotton suitable to our tract which will give more yield, more ginning percentage preserving at the same time the high quality of staple since the majority of the cotton growers are not in favour of growing the Jayawant and Upland cottons on account of the low yield as compared with the local ordinary cotton.

These are some of the needs of the staple cotton cultivator of our district. The staple cotton cultivator, in other parts of India are more or less in the same worse condition. To sum up, I repeat, the cotton cultivation has now-a-days become a living concern and the cultivator stands on the verge of complete ruin. The effective remedy as mentioned above would be:—

- (1) Stopping of importation by levying prohibitive duties.
 - (2) Preventing manipulation.
 - (3) Affording helping facilities in the Brush Hedge Committee.
 - (4) Standardization of Indian cotton, grading and testing carried out by the Central India Cotton Association.
 - (5) Increase of yield yet were keeping the ~~importance~~ in export.
 - (6) The prosperity of manufacturers.

<u>No. Total area in acres</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs. a. p.</u>
District Dharwad - Belgaum Area	630,560	56,94,715	630,826 63,72,165 13 6
District Dharwad - Bellary Area	100,000	9,03,125	100,000 9,35,937 8 0
Area of Mogal and Bellary District	100,000	9,03,125	100,000 9,35,937 8 0
Total	830,560	75,00,995	830,826 82,43,996 13 6

N.B.——The whole area under item No. 1 includes the areas belonging to the Native States, viz., Kundgol, Gadgeri, Laxmipur, Shirahatti, Savanur, etc., that are lying in the heart of the district. This area of these States will come to 1 lakh of acres; and again this area includes a lakh of acres more than lie in Mogal territory and Bellary District the cotton production of which is marketed in the Gadag market under license. Thus the two lakh acre included in the area of the Dharwar District and the total number of bales given thereto.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing cost of cultivation of cotton per acre by the cultivators.

			Rs. a. p.
Cost of collecting stubbles per acre (5 women at as. 3)	..	..	0 15 0
Cost of ploughing per acre (2 men & bullocks at 1-4 for 1 man and 2 bullocks)	..	..	2 8 0
Cost of harrowing per acre (3 harrowings)	..	..	0 12 0
Cost of sowing per acre	..	..	2 8 0
Cost of seed per acre (9 lbs.)	..	..	0 4 0
Cost of interculturing per acre (3 intercultures)	..	..	1 2 0
Cost of weeding per acre (11 women)	..	..	2 0 0
Cost of picking per acre (As. 4 per maund)	..	..	2 0 0
Cost of marketing per acre	..	..	1 8 0
Land rent per acre including Government assessment	..	..	12 0 0
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	25 9 0

200 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

STATEMENT C (1).

Statement showing the cost of cultivation per acre at Government Farm, Dharwar.

			Rs. a. p.
Cost of collection stubbles per acre (5 women at as. 3 per woman)	..	..	0 15 0
Cost of ploughing per acre	..	..	4 10 8
Cost of harrowing per acre (3 harrowings)	..	..	1 0 0
Cost of sowing, dibbling	..	..	2 15 0
Cost of seed per acre (4 lbs. per acre)	..	..	0 1 9
Cost of interculturing (6 intercultures)	..	..	2 12 4
Cost of weeding per acre (3 women)	..	..	0 9 0
Cost of picking per acre at as. 6 per maund	..	..	4 8 0
Cost of marketing per acre	..	..	3 0 0
Land rent per acre	..	..	30 0 0
Cost of supervision per acre	..	..	3 0 0
Value of residual effect (manure)	..	..	2 8 0
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	55 15 9

Yield 500 lbs. seed cotton.

STATEMENT C (2).

Statement showing the cost of cultivation on Surat Farm per acre

Labour wages. Man (as. 5). Woman (as. 6). Bullock (Re. 1). Box (as. 4).

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

$$\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 5\frac{1}{2} & \times & 1\frac{1}{2} & & 2 & 12 & 0 \\ 36 & \times & 6 & 16 & .. & .. & .. \\ 7 & \times & 1 & .. & .. & .. & .. \\ \hline & & & & 11 & 4 & 0 \\ & & & & .. & .. & .. \\ & & & & .. & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & .. & .. & .. \end{array}$$

Total cost of labour Rs. 21 per acre.

Yield per acre 500 lbs. of seed cotton

The statement showing the cost of cultivation, yield and value realised per acre through the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Hubli, on the cultivators' farm at Shcrewad in Hubli Taluka where Jayawant pedigree seed of III Generation is grown every year for further multiplication of seed under the supervision of the District Cotton Overseer, Hubli, and the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd., Hubli, during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Particulars.

1930-31. 1931-32.

1. Cost of cultivation per acre as detailed below :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cost of collecting stubbles—5 women at as. 3.	0 15 0		
2. Cost of ploughing—2 men and 4 bullocks at Rs. 1-4 for 1 man and 2 bullocks	2 8 0		
3. Cost of harrowing (3) ..	0 12 0		
4. Cost of sowing ..	2 8 0		
5. Cost of seed (10 lbs.) ..	0 8 0		
6. Cost of 6 intercultures ..	2 4 0		
7. Cost of weeding (11 women) ..	2 0 0		
8. Cost of picking at as. 5 per maund ..	2 8 0		
9. Cost of marketing ..	1 8 0		
10. Land rent including Government assessment	15 0 0		
11. Value of residual effect (manure)	2 8 0		
	32 15 0	32 15 0	32 15 0
Total ..			
2. Yield per acre		181 lbs. seed kapas.	220 lbs. seed cotton.
3. Value realised on 181 lbs. and 220 lbs. of seed cotton respectively		19 2 0	18 14 0
4. Net loss per acre		13 13 0	14 1 0

ENCLOSURE 2.

Copy of letter No. 151, dated the 12th January 1933, from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar, to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Present position of the stapled cotton growers of the Dharwar District.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 804/15540, dated 18th November 1932, I have the honour to submit my remarks as under :—

I agree with Rao Bahadur Shirahatti that it has been very difficult for the tenant-farmer to get his living by farming during the last two years, owing to low yields and fall in prices. It is the rent of the land which is the main cause of the trouble. It is not at all proportionate to the income. Rs. 12 per acre for a land producing only 200 lbs. cotton is too much, even to think of. I do not know whether it is the rent current or contracted in the past. Rs. 30 per acre for some exceedingly good area in the farm is the rent contracted in the past, when the prices of cotton and other farm-produce were very high. If we remove the rent of the land from the two statements given by Rao Bahadur Shirahatti, the cost of cultivation is at once reduced to half. The costs of some of the remaining items shown in the statement seem to be rather high; for instance Rs. 2-8-0 per acre for sowing is too much in the cultivators' fields. The cost of all items except land-rent taken together, however, which comes to Rs. 13 per acre, is not far from correct. I must point out here that this contains mostly the cost of personal labour of the cultivator, his family and his bullocks. An income of Rs. 16 which is the value of 200 lbs. cotton per acre just covers the cost of cultivation and land assessment which may be about Rs. 2 per acre. With the low yield of 200 lbs. cotton per acre and with the existing low price for it, the tenant is not in a position to pay high land rent.

... to facilitate our efforts in adjusting the rent of the land either by a Tenancy Act or by legislative efforts. As a matter of fact, the rents are now going down. The resolution moved by Rao Bahadur Shirahatti, viz., imposing heavy duty on the importation of foreign cotton, inclusion of Kumpa and Upland cottons in Broach Hedge Contract, preventing malpractices of mixing and watering and the organisation of co-operative cotton ginneries, certainly go a long way to increase the value of these two cottons in Khararik and I strongly recommend them for favourable consideration.

Therefore, I may point out that this subject was thoroughly discussed in our Divisional Board meeting held on 16th October 1932 and the resolution passed there runs as under:—

"VII. The Board approves of the idea of fixing universal standards for Indian cottons and suggests that Government should, in the interests of cotton-growers, first make out through its Agricultural Departments the desirable standards before any further move is made in the matter and that it should not leave the matter entirely to the hands of trade."

It is necessary that Government through its Agricultural Departments should make a comparative study of all the cotton-growths in India and then try to fix the necessary standard in consultation with the trade.

As regards Jayaant and Upland cottons, I beg to state that they are better in ginning percentage and staple than local Kumpa and Dharwar-American cotton respectively. They yield in good land are also as good or slightly better than the local ones. Attempts are in progress on Dharwar and Gadag Farms to achieve still better results.

Rao Bahadur Shirahatti's note is herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Copy of letter No. 844, dated the 16th January 1933, from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Present position of the staple cotton growers of the Dharwar District.

With reference to your letter 1479, dated November 15, 1932, and subsequent reminders, I have the honour to state that I had referred the matter to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar, and I enclose a copy of his letter 151, of January 12, 1933. I am in general agreement with his remarks.

I trust that the investigation of the cost of production of cotton and sugarcane will throw further light on this vexed question of the profitability or otherwise of cotton growing in the Southern Division. I trust also that the Indian Central Cotton Committee will take a step forward towards fixing universal standards for Indian cottons, and I earnestly bring forward once more the desirability of reconsidering the inclusion of Kumpa and Upland cottons in the Broach Hedge Contract.

APPENDIX XXI.

Subject 23.—Note on 27 W. N. Sind Deshi cotton by Mr. G. B. Kotak.

Secretary's Note.

The attached note on 27 W. N. Sind Deshi cotton received from Mr. G. B. Kotak of Karachi is for consideration.

The note on short stapled cotton referred to therein has been forwarded to the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, Karachi, for consideration by the Sind Cotton Committee, whose proceedings* are awaited. A copy of this note is also attached.

Copy of note forwarded by Mr. G. B. Kotak with his letter dated the 16th December 1932.

27 W. N. Sind Deshi Cotton.

I sent you some observations about "Short Stapled Cotton" before the Summer Sessions on 14th July 1932. You said it was too late for the agenda for that meeting and that you would put it before the Winter Sessions.

In that letter I referred to 27 W. N. (Sind Deshi Cotton). This is an early maturing, high yielding cotton with higher ginning percentage than the stapled varieties on this side. Sind Agricultural Department in its report says:—

"27 W. N. has again proved, in replicated tests, that it is a higher yielder than any other variety under trial. It gives an early and abundant crop (about 16-20 per cent. higher outturn than ordinary Deshi) and has 4-5 per cent. higher ginning percentage."..... "Other selected strains of Punjab-American varieties 4F (etc.)..... do not

*Since received (*vide* page 174).

APPENDIX XXII.

SUBJECT 42.—*Review of the Committee's work and Research Policy.*

Secretary's Note.

At its 24th meeting held in December 1931, the Indian Central Cotton Committee had a full discussion on the subject of "Past work and future policy" of the Committee. No formal resolution was passed, but it was, however, agreed that the points of general agreement should be brought before the Committee at its next meeting and they are formulated below for further examination and final decision.

(1) *Research.*—The present policy of avoiding any piece of research, which would prove of academic interest only, should be adhered to. All research work should have the economic end clearly in view, and whether the problem for solution is a fundamental one or not, or the investigation itself is going to be a "long-term" or a "short-term" one, it should be undertaken so long as it gave the best promise of yielding practical results.

(2) *Staple nomenclature.*—Staple below $\frac{7}{8}$ " should be called "short", between $\frac{7}{8}$ " and 1" should be called "medium" and above 1" "long".

(3) *Short staple versus medium and long staples.*—India cannot afford to lose her monopoly in short staple cotton. At the same time every effort should be made to make India self-sufficient in the matter of her mill requirements of medium and long staple cottons, though any exportable surplus of the latter group is not desirable. For this purpose, the Committee should keep itself posted up-to-date as to the nature of the export and Indian mill demands for the various types of Indian cotton, and of the variations, if any, in them from time to time. (*Vide Enclosure 1* which gives an idea of the exportable surplus in each variety. *Enclosure 2* gives the exports during the last four seasons classified by varieties.)

(4) *Demarcation of tracts for different staples.*—This should be done with reference to the trend in the development of the Indian cotton spinning industry in the different parts of the country, and more particularly with reference to the natural advantages of each tract, the judicious exploitation of which alone would ensure the maximum return to the grower without exposing him to risks arising out of his failure to maintain artificial conditions.

Slight improvements in the staple of short staple varieties at the expense of yield and ginning percentage under ordinary cultural processes should be discouraged. Indiscriminate introduction of medium or long staple cotton in short-staple areas should be stoutly opposed until long experience had definitely proved that the new type was suitable in every respect for the tract, and more paying to the grower.

Every improvement, however so little, in the staple of the existing medium staple varieties such as "Kumtak", "Gaorani", "Cambodias", "Tinnevellys", "Punjab-Americans", "Broach" etc. should be welcomed.

(5) *Agronomy.*—Greater attention should be directed towards the improvement of the yield of Indian cotton by improved cultural methods and to bring to the help of the growers ways and means to combat the vagaries of the season.

(6) *Marketing.*—The Committee should pay more attention to the improvement of marketing. Steps should be taken to introduce legislation on the lines of the Bombay Cotton Markets Act all through India.

(7) *Picking.*—The Committee should impress on the growers that clean picked cotton means more money to them, and advise them as to the best methods of picking their cotton clean. Prizes should be offered, if necessary. The Committee should also investigate the possibility of eliminating by plant breeding methods those bad traits in the bolls of "Bani" and other cottons which make clean picking almost impossible even with great care.

(Prize schemes for clean picking and improved varieties of cotton were considered and rejected at the last meeting of the Committee.)

(8) *Storing.*—The Committee should educate the growers on the best methods of storing kapas.

(9) *Clean ginning.*—The Committee should encourage the installation of openers in ginneries.

(10) *Malpractices.*—One of the main planks in the Committee's future policy should be the licensing of gins and presses with a view to put a stop to the three great defects of Indian cotton, viz., mixing, watering and foreign matter. A simple bill which would not necessitate the employment of a large corps of low paid inspectors should be drawn up.

(This subject was considered by the Local Sub-Committee at its meeting held on the 4th October 1932 when it was decided that further consideration of the subject should

be postponed to the next monsoon meeting. Discussion on this subject can be raised when considering the report of the Local Sub-Committee.)

(11) *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*—The administration of this Act should be tightened up at the source, preferably by the licensing of pressing factories referred to previously. In any case, it is too much to expect the trade to report all cases of faulty marking.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Indian cotton crop classified by staple lengths and estimated requirements of mills in India of each variety.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each.)

Trade descriptions.	Production according to forecasts during the ten seasons 1922-23 to 1931-32.		Production according to trade estimates—normal season.	Approximate requirements of mills in India.	Remarks.
	Highest.	Lowest.			
<i>Short Staple—Below 7/8".</i>					
Oomras—Khandesh ..	338	165		45	
Central India ..	404	204		260	
Barsi and Nagar ..	488	341	2,300	35	
Berar ..	784	346		75	
Central Provinces ..	550	138		140	
Broach (part) ..	126	57	*	*	* Included in medium staple Broach.
Dholleras ..	858	311	400	205	
Bengals—United Provinces ..	322	180		155	
Rajputana ..	144	72	1,300	40	
Sind-Punjab ..	676	395		63	
Others ..	17	15		..	
Comillas, Burmahs etc. ..	124	67		10	
Cocanadas ..	57	30	200	10	
Salems ..	42	23		24	
Total—Short Staple ..	4,930	2,344	4,200	1,062	
<i>Medium Staple—7/8" to 1".</i>					
Oomras—Hyderabad Gao-					
rauni (a) ..	126	115	250	140	
Verum 262 ..	20	7	200†	20	† Too high.
Broach (part) ..	223	140	350	265	
Kumpta-Dharwar ..	333	178	200	170	
Westerns and Northerns ..	385	167	250	180	
Tinnevellyies ..	180	129	180	110	
Cambodias ..	183	90	180	135	
Americans (Punjab and Sind) 4F (a) ..	367	121	450	140	
Total—Medium Staple ..	1,817	947	2,060	1,160	
<i>Long Staple—Over 1".</i>					
Punjab-American, 289F ..	12	2	..	12	
Total—Long Staple ..	12	2	..	12	
Grand Total ..	6,759	3,293	6,260	2,234	

(a) If marketed pure.

(b) Taken from page 14 of "Cotton Improvement in India."

(c) Estimated from voluntary returns showing varietal details of cotton received at mills during the seasons 1928-29 and 1931-32 furnished by mills.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Exports of Indian cotton classified by varieties (compiled from returns furnished by exporters).

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each.)

Description of Cotton.	Season 1928-29. Exports.				Season 1929-30. Exports.				
	Japan and the East.	Europe and the West.	United King- dom.	Total.	Japan and the East.	Europe and the West.	United King- dom.	Total.	
Khandesh	143	127	1	271	133	105	1	241
Central India	134	26	1	161	139	40	..	179
Barsi and Nagar	52	10	..	62	62	11	..	76
Hyderabad Gaorani	34	10	..	44	47	7	..	51
Berar	217	108	9	334	201	114	11	326
Central Provinces	135	38	11	184	100	54	21	175
Unclassified	155	252	14	421	199	202	22	423
<i>Oomras—Total</i>	..	870	571	36	1,477	883	536	55	1,474
United Provinces	31	37	2	70	26	53	5	81
Rajputana	1	3	..	4	3	6	..	9
Sind-Punjab	114	113	10	239	185	123	9	319
Others
Unclassified	54	193	10	257	81	278	10	369
<i>Bengal-Sind—Total</i>	..	200	348	22	570	295	162	21	781
Punjab-American	154	95	79	328	209	105	105	419
Sind-American	2	6	2	10	..	8	9	17
<i>Americans—Total</i>	..	156	101	81	338	209	113	114	436
Dholeras	73	2	..	75	15	12	3	60
Broach and Surat-Navasari.	44	8	7	59	69	13	6	58	..
Kumpta-Dharwar and Dharwar-American	21	2	..	23	7	2	..	9
Westerns and Northerns ..	15	51	4	70	18	50	7	75	..
Cocanadas	29	26	7	62	14	37	9	60
Tinnevellyes and Karungannies	55	12	9	76	15	18	7	70
Salems	1	3	4	3	1	1	5
Cambodias	5	5	7	17	51	8	6	65
Comillas, Burmas etc.	13	4	17	23	15	2	49
Unclassified	2	6	..	8	..	..	..	..
<i>Grand Total</i>	..	1,470	1,116	180	2,796	1,602	1,207	221	3,114
Exports as per Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' statistics.	2,178	1,429	293	3,933	1,964	1,515	226	3,102	..
	Japan and China.	Continent.	United Kingdom.	Total including "other countries".	Japan and China.	Continent.	United Kingdom.	China.	..
				93 "					192 "

ENCLOSURE 2—*contd.*

Description of Cotton.	Season 1930-31. Exports.				Season 1931-32. Exports.			
	Japan and the East.	Europe and the West.	United King- dom.	Total.	Japan and the East.	Europe and the West.	United King- dom.	Total.
Khandesh ..	142	56	1	199	109	16	..	125
Central India ..	116	12	2	160	60	4	..	64
Barsi and Nagar ..	31	6	1	41	42	2	1	15
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	20	1	..	21	6	1	..	7
Berar ..	233	66	7	306	202	21	1	224
Central Provinces ..	127	50	26	203	68	13	13	94
Unclassified ..	215	131	13	389	12	7	..	19
<i>Oonras</i> —Total ..	947	325	50	1,322	199	61	15	578
United Provinces ..	17	36	15	68	9	23	21	53
Rajputana ..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Sind-Punjab ..	160	118	20	298	171	132	26	329
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified ..	65	159	45	269	10	10	3	92
<i>Bengal-Sind</i> —Total ..	241	313	80	637	220	206	50	476
Punjab-American ..	253	77	86	418	13	19	31	93
Sind-American ..	5	10	19	34	3	2	4	9
<i>Americans</i> —Total ..	200	87	103	452	16	21	35	102
Dholleras ..	117	9	..	126	30	13	..	43
Broach and Surat-Navasari ..	66	12	3	81	35	5	1	41
Kumpta-Dharwar and Dharwar-American ..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Westerns and Northern ..	13	30	1	41	13	10	..	23
Cocanadas ..	15	28	5	48	6	6	7	19
Tinnevellies and Karungannies ..	38	3	1	42	21	..	1	22
Salems ..	5	..	..	5	3	..	..	3
Cambodias ..	43	2	..	45	16	..	..	16
Comillas, Burmas etc. ..	24	15	2	41	7	18	2	27
Unclassified ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	9
Grand Total ..	1,773	825	247	2,845	899	349	111	1,359
Exports as per Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' statistics.	2,379 Japan and China.	1,003 Conti- nent.	274 United King- dom.	3,729 Total in- cluding "other countries 73".	1,000 Japan and China.	444 Conti- nent.	125 United King- dom.	1,582 Total in- cluding "other countries 13".

APPENDIX XXIII.

SUBJECT 35.—*Agricultural Research—Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.*

As decided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held in August 1932 the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on meeting at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, the 30th January 1933, divided itself into the following three Sectional Sub-Committees for detailed examination and report on the subjects noted against each:—

Sectional Sub-Committee No. I.

Members.—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. S. V. Ramanurty, Rai Sahab Th. Ram Prasad Singh, and Mr. F. K. Jackson.

Subjects.—Dharwar Cotton Wilt Research Scheme—Proposed extension of Writing-up Scheme.
Broach and Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Schemes—Additional grants for apparatus.
Proposal to undertake fundamental research on cotton wilt (*Fusarium*) at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.
Scheme for the improvement of Comilla cotton in Bengal.
Scheme for the breeding of annual varieties of Nadam cotton grown in Salem and Coimbatore districts of the Madras Presidency.
Scheme for an exhaustive survey of cottons in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand, United Provinces.

Sectional Sub-Committee No. II.

Members.—Sir Joseph A. Kay, Kt. (Chairman), Mr. H. R. Stewart, Mr. P. B. Richards, Dr. W. Burns, and Rai Sahab Kalidas Sawhney.

Subjects.—Final Report on Gujarat Boll-worm Research Scheme.
Gujarat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme—
(a) Progress Report,
(b) Proposed extension of.
Punjab Entomological Research Scheme—Proposed extension of—
Scheme for the investigation of Pink and Spotted Boll-worm pests in Hyderabad State.
Scheme for the investigation of Spotted Boll-worm in the Punjab.
Purchase of a Balls Sorter with Torsion Micro Balance for the use of the Technological Assistant, Gujarat, Surat.

Sectional Sub-Committee No. III.

Members.—Mr. B. C. Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. W. J. Jenkins, and Mr. C. V. Sane.

Subjects.—Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme—Revised Budget Provision for 1933-34.
Proposed extension of the Hyderabad Seed Distribution Scheme.
Scheme for a grant for the formation of Zemindara Co-operative Sale Societies for the sale of all farm crop produce, including Punjab-American cotton on the lines of the Okara Zemindara Association.
Scheme for the grant of Rs. 25,000 for two years to enable the Punjab Agricultural Department to sell its pure seed at rates more nearly to bazaar rates for ordinary seed.
Application for a seed storage scheme in the Navsari District of Baroda State.
Scheme for Comparative Tests between 1027 A.L.F. and 1-A cottons in Navsari District, Baroda State—Proposed extension of—
The reports submitted by the Sectional Sub-Committees were considered by the main Sub-Committee on the 31st January 1933.

A. REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROGRESS REPORTS AND PROGRAMMES OF WORK.

Gujerat Boll-worm Research Scheme—Final Report.—The Final Report on this scheme embodying the work done and the results achieved during the eight years of its life from 1923 was considered by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee recommends that the report be sent to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to be published as a scientific monograph.

Ginnery at Lyallpur.—The programme of work for the ensuing season submitted by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, was considered and approved.

B. REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE ON NEW SCHEMES AND EXTENSIONS OF OLD SCHEMES.

(1) NEW SCHEMES.

Hyderabad Entomological (Pink and Spotted Boll-worms) Scheme.

The Sub-Committee considered a scheme for the investigation of the Pink and Spotted Boll-worms in the Hyderabad State and recommends that it might be sanctioned. Preliminary investigations carried out by the Hyderabad Agricultural Department since 1930 have showed that the damage done by these pests to the cotton crop of the Godavary valley in the State was considerable, and that with another year's study of the incidence of the pests and their mode of carrying over from season to season, the Department would be in a position to concentrate attention on control measures during the next two years. The total estimated cost for three years from June 1933 is Rs. 21,548. The State has promised to provide working accommodation for the staff, and land for experimental crops. The State has also waived leave and pension contributions for the staff. The Sub-Committee considered it desirable to add the provision of Rs. 686 for cages to the provision for labour for sieving soil as the Cawnpore cages can be transferred for this work. Supplementary grant for transport, re-conditioning and the erecting of these cages should be applied for at the next meeting.

Punjab Spotted Boll-worm Scheme.

The Sub-Committee considered the scheme and decided that it might be referred back to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, for formulating a scheme for investigating control measures under the Punjab conditions after a further study of all the work so far done on this pest elsewhere and the results obtained.

Punjab Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes.

(a) *Sale of pure seed at bazaar rates for ordinary seed.*

A subsidy of Rs. 25,000 per annum for two years to enable the Agricultural Department to sell pure cotton seed at the bazaar rate for ordinary seed, asked for by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, was rejected.

(b) *Organisation of Zemindara Co-operative Sale Societies.*

The Sub-Committee considered the request of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, for a grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum for three years to meet part salary of the staff for organising one or two Zemindara Societies on the lines of the Okara Zemindara Association for marketing of all crops including pure Punjab-American cotton. The Sub-Committee recommends this grant on the following conditions:—

- (i) that the Punjab Government gives an equal grant for the same period,
- (ii) that the Co-operative Sale Societies guarantee to undertake, from the outset, the sale of pure, graded American *kapas* and that, as soon as possible, they will also organise the separate ginning and baling of pure American cotton (normally this stage should begin from the third year),
- (iii) that the Committee's grant will be spent entirely on expert managing staff for the Societies and for organising staff, and
- (iv) that if the scheme, as now modified, be accepted by the Punjab Government, a detailed budget will be presented for the sanction of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand (United Provinces) Cotton Survey Scheme.—This scheme aims at making an exhaustive survey of the cottons of Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand. The Sub-Committee recommends the sanction of this scheme for a period of three years at a total estimated cost of Rs. 15,800.

Bengal Comilla Cotton Scheme.—The Sub-Committee considered and approved the proposals put forward by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, for the improvement of Comilla cotton. A grant of Rs. 18,540 spread over a period of five years is recommended.

The Sub-Committee considered and approved the progress reports and programmes of work of the following research students (Cotton Marketing and Economics) :—

- (1) Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer (Coimbatore).
- (2) Mr. K. R. Dubo (Nagpur).
- (3) Bhai Santokh Singh Jaggi (Lyallpur).

The Sub-Committee recommends that the scholarship of the following research students be extended as follows :—

- (1) Mr. Bholanath (Indore)—1st June 1933 to 31st May 1934 at Rs. 125 p.m.
- (2) Mr. Brajandra Nath Bhargava (Lucknow)—1st April 1933 to 31st March 1934 at Rs. 125 p.m.
- (3) Mr. Madan Lal Bhatia (Lyallpur)—1st April 1933 to 31st March 1934 at Rs. 125 p.m.

Foreign Scholarships.—Applications for foreign scholarships submitted by Mr. R. L. M. Ghose and Mr. V. G. Panse were considered by the Sub-Committee and it was decided not to recommend these scholarships for the consideration of the full Committee.

D. GENERAL.

The Sub-Committee approves of the purchase of a Balls Sledge Sorter and a Torsion Micro Balance at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 for the use of the Technological Assistant at Surat.

The Sub-Committee approves of the provision of the additional grant of Rs. 895 for the Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme as asked for by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

The Sub-Committee approves of the provision of an additional sum of Rs. 2,885 for the Broach scheme in 1932-33 and also recommends the supplementary grant of Rs. 6,111 for the Jalgaon Scheme, spread over a period of five years from 1932-33 to 1936-37, as asked for by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

The Sub-Committee postponed the consideration of the replies received from the Hubli and Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies Ltd. to the next meeting to enable Dr. Burns to go into the matter fully.

Fundamental Research on Cotton Wilt.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, should undertake fundamental research on cotton wilt and that Mr. Jack-on should accordingly submit the necessary proposals for the approval of the Board of Governors of the Institute at their forthcoming meeting.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Subject 36. *Technological Research.*

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORT (No. 19) OF THE DIRECTOR, TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

INTRODUCTION.

The present report gives an account of the work done at the Technological Laboratory from the 1st June 1932 to 31st October 1932. Owing to the fact that in the past fewer samples have been received during the period under review as compared with the first seven months of the year, it has been usually referred to as the "slack period". It will, however, be seen from a perusal of this report that, if due allowance is made for the shorter term covered by this period, samples were received at the Technological Laboratory at the same rate as during the first seven months of the year and the old distinction between the "busy period" and the "slack period" has, therefore, ceased to exist. Besides the testing of these samples, good progress was made in the research work of the Laboratory. The different activities of the Laboratory relating to the testing of agricultural and other samples and the progress in the research work will now be described under the following five heads :—

- I. Spinning Laboratory.
- II. Research Laboratory.
- III. Moisture Testing Section.
- IV. Publications.
- V. General.

I. Spinning Laboratory.

The following table gives, in a summary form, the distribution of samples received at the laboratory up to 31st October 1932 together with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table I.

		1st June 1932 to 31st October 1932.	1st June 1931 to 31st October 1931.
All Agricultural departments	..	..	113
Standard samples	..	..	42
Trade samples	..	..	19
Technological samples	..	..	66
Yarn tests samples	..	..	....
Other cotton samples	..	..	4
Total	..	219	131

It will be seen from the above table that from the Agricultural Departments alone nearly 3 times as many samples were received during the period under review as in the corresponding period of last year and that in almost all other cases there has been a marked increase. The increase in the total number of samples received over the corresponding figure for the last year is 67 per cent. It is interesting to recall in this connection the fact that last year, too, witnessed an increase of 61 per cent. over the corresponding figure for 1929-30. Thus, in two years since 1929-30, the number of samples received for tests during the latter half of the season has risen from 80 to 219—an increase of 171 per cent. It was mentioned in my Progress Report No. 18 that the total number of samples received during the first 7 months of the current year was 301, and it gave an average of 43 samples per month. During the five months under review 219 samples were received, or an average of 44 samples per month. The number and distribution of samples, lots and counts actually span during the period under review are given in the following table, together with the corresponding figures for the last year:—

Table II.

	Samples		Lots		Counts.	
	1st June 1932	1st June 1931	1st June 1932	1st June 1931	1st June 1932	1st June 1931
	to 31st October 1932.	to 31st October 1931.	to 31st October 1932.	to 31st October 1931.	to 31st October 1932.	to 31st October 1931.
Bombay	59	21	59	21
Punjab	16	27	16	27
United Provinces	5	..	5	..
Madras	41	35	12	35
Central Provinces
Miscellaneous	32	24	32	24
Total	..	123	107	124	107	366
Standard	1	..	2	..
Trade tests	31	23	35	47
Technological tests	53	12	54	16
Grand total	..	208	142	215	170	553
						482

It will be seen from the above table that there has been a marked increase in the number of samples spun under each of the different classifications, viz., agricultural samples, trade samples and technological samples, the increase in the total number over the corresponding figure for the last year being 46 per cent. The average number of samples spun per month for the period under review rose from 28 for last year to the high figure of 42 for the current year.

The following table shows the distribution of the spinning test, fibre test and yarn test reports, issued during the period under review, on samples submitted for tests, together with the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Table III.

Reports.	1st June 1932		1st June 1931	
	to 31st October 1932.	to 31st October 1931.		
Spinning Test Reports	41	39
Fibre Test Reports	7	10
Yarn Test Reports	2	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	50		49

It will be seen that, in spite of the large increase in the number of samples actually spun, the total number of test reports issued on these samples does not show any increase. This is simply due to the fact that efforts are now made to include as many samples as possible in one report so as to economise the work of the staff. A few general remarks under each head will bring out the special features of the tests made during the period under review.

Agricultural Samples.—These samples are supplied by the various provincial Agricultural Departments in connection either with their selection work or their botanical and physiological experiments and form the bulk of the samples received for tests at the Technological Laboratory. During the period under review their number amounted to 52 per cent. of the total. Of these, mention should be made of some 40 samples of 1027 A.L.F. and Selection 1A which have been received in accordance with the decision of the Committee that, before arriving at any final decision as to the cotton policy in Gujarat, thorough tests should be made at the Technological Laboratory on samples of these two cottons grown in the cultivators' fields in different parts of Gujarat.

Another noteworthy series of samples falling under this head are 9 mixings of Karunganni and Pulichai cottons received from the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti. It will be recalled that early this year a Technological Bulletin was issued which contained the results of spinning tests on mixings of several Indian cottons including Karunganni and Pulichai. Unlike the mixings, recently reported upon in the Technological Bulletin, Series A, No. 20, the exact proportions of Pulichai are known, in the case of the present series which will be tested as opportunity permits. Similarly, mixings prepared from 4F and 289F have been supplied by the Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur, and will be tested again.

Banilla Cotton.—It was stated in my Progress Report No. 18 that 19 samples of Banilla cotton, grown in Khandesh in the cultivators' fields, were received and tested last year with a view to ascertaining the present-day quality of this cotton and to seeing whether any deterioration in quality has set in since its seed was distributed for general cultivation. Owing to the importance of these tests to the Agricultural Department as well as the trade, it was decided to repeat them in the current season and include the results of the repeat tests in a Technological Bulletin on Banilla cotton. The number of samples received from the 1931-32 crop was rather less than last year, but as the tests generally gave parallel results, the results of both series of experiments have now been described in detail in the Technological Bulletin, Series A, No. 22, which has been issued.

Fibre Tests.—The small samples for fibre tests were mostly received from (1) the East India Cotton Association and (2) the Cotton Research Botanist, Parbhani, Hyderabad-Deccan. The former sent 9 samples of African cottons, A.R. Kampala, A.R. Busoga and A.R. Jinja, which were tested in order to help the Association in laying down suitable standards of length for African cottons. The Parbhani samples are either selections from the Hyderabad-Gaorani and Parbhani cottons or imported varieties from America and Egypt which are under trial for acclimatisation in Hyderabad-Deccan. Some of these strains have given very promising results and when available in sufficiently large quantities, are well worth a comparison by spinning tests with the best Indian cottons available at present in the market.



Leaflets on Harmful Effects of adulterating good quality Indian cottons and on the Green Stained Sind-American cotton.—It will be recalled that in my Progress Report No. 18 an account was given of tests which were made on mixings of long staple and short staple Indian cottons and on green-stained Sind-American cotton grown in the Jamrao Canal areas of Sind. The Technological Research Sub-Committee, after considering the results of these tests, decided that small leaflets describing the salient features of these results should be published and broadcast to the trade. This has been done.

II. Research Laboratory.

Fibre Testing Section.—This section has been kept fully occupied with the determination of fibro properties of samples received for spinning tests and fibre tests. In addition to these two types of samples, the testing of samples in connection with the work on carding and combing problems, which naturally devolved upon this section, has claimed a portion of the time of the assistants deputed to it.

Mr. Hari Rao has continued to supervise the work of this section and has, in addition, made good progress in his investigation of the effect of twist on the strength and extension of single cotton hairs. It was mentioned in my last Progress Report that Mr. Hari Rao, in collaboration with Mr. C. Nanjundayya, had carried out an investigation on the effect of variation in humidity on the weight of a cotton hair. On an analysis of the results of this work it was found that repetition of some of the experiments was desirable. These particular experiments which require repetition before the results of this investigation are published will be taken in hand as soon as the atmospheric conditions are favourable.

Physics Section.—In collaboration with Mr. R. P. Richardson, Mr. D. F. Kapadia is engaged in the investigation of the effect of different settings of the carding engine, on the regularity of card sliver, percentage of waste losses, quality of yarns spun, etc., to which a reference has been made above.

Mr. C. Nanjundayya has devoted part of his time to further tests with and the final designing of the new Cotton Fibre Testing Apparatus to which a reference was made in my last Progress Report. During the rest of the time he was employed in his investigation on the relationship between the length-grade of cotton fibre and their tensile strength. He is now extending these investigations to long staple non-Indian growths such as Uganda, Sudan Sakel and Egyptian Sakel. For the purpose the apparatus had to be modified so as to become suitable for these long staple cottons but the modifications have now been effected and the experiments are well under way.

Mr. R. N. Mathur, who was appointed Temporary Research Assistant, has been engaged on a study of the ribbon-width of cotton hairs of the different representative types of Indian growths, and its relationship with the fibre-weight of a cotton. An apparatus was designed which is attached to a microscope and by means of which it was possible to rotate the cotton hair through a known angle while still under observation. With this new apparatus Mr. Mathur has so far tested six Indian cottons and will carry on this work on a few more cottons until sufficient data is available for analysis and correlation.

Chemistry Section.—Mr. D. L. Sen has been engaged for part of the time in continuing his investigation on the chemical analysis of different parts of the kernel and seed-coat of the cotton seed. This work is in progress. Mr. Sen has, in addition, undertaken an investigation on the chemical analysis of cotton fibre obtained from lint which has been grown from the same seed under as nearly the same conditions as possible but with different doses of manure. Such samples of cotton have been received from time to time at the Technological Laboratory with a view to ascertaining the effect of different doses of manure on the spinning quality of a cotton. In addition to these, Mr. Sen has also undertaken another investigation on the relationship between the feel of a cotton and the wax content of its fibre. That the feel of a cotton should be connected in some manner with its wax content is obvious, but hitherto no relationship has been worked out between the two important characteristics. This problem has been undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. R. G. Saraiya who has very kindly agreed to supply samples ranging from very rough to very silky cottons suitable for this investigation. Hitherto five samples have been tested for this purpose and it is proposed to extend this work to another seven samples as and when these become available with the arrival of the new crop.

Microscopy Section.—Mr. A. N. Gulati has been engaged in designing an apparatus suitable for recording the number of neps in a given length of yarn, thereby reducing the personal error involved in a determination of this characteristic and making it possible for him to correlate his results on the percentage of mature hairs in different cottons with yarn-neppiness. He has also carried out numerous tests on the percentage of mature hairs in many agricultural samples for which the demand seems to be increasing every day. Mr. Gulati has also undertaken an investigation on the relationship between the percentage of mature hairs and strength of cotton. He has hitherto tested six cottons for this purpose and is continuing these tests on some more Indian cottons.

III. Moisture Testing Section.

It will be recalled that since last year moisture tests are being made on samples drawn from ordinary commercial bales as they are received in Bombay. These tests form an extension of the experiments on moisture content of samples drawn from specially pressed bales and are being undertaken with a view to meet the possible objection that the conditions under which these special bales were pressed did not represent those prevailing in actual practice. The East India Cotton Association was requested to give facilities in the matter of drawing out samples for the second series of tests. During the period under review this series of tests was completed and now results are available, on the one hand of the investigation on the variation in the moisture content of bales of different descriptions stored under monsoon conditions in Bombay and, on the other, of the work on the moisture content of bales pressed under special supervision and the moisture content of bales pressed for commercial purposes. The main conclusions of the last two investigations were placed before the Moisture Tests Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association which placed on record its appreciation of the work done by the Technological Laboratory in this connection as will be seen from the following letter received from the Secretary of the Association :—

"I am directed to inform you that the Moisture Tests Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of my Association have placed on record their sense of appreciation of the very useful work done by the Technological Laboratory, and, especially, by you in connection with the experimental tests with a view to ascertaining the normal moisture content in cotton bales which have proved to be of considerable help both to the cotton trade and cotton industry and to convey to you their best thanks for the time you have devoted and the trouble you have taken in the work of carrying out such tests."

The Sub-Committee noted with special interest that, on the whole, the moisture content of Indian cottons, even in the commercial bales, was found to be one to two per cent. less than of the American or Egyptian growths, and, in view of the great importance of these tests to the trade, resolved that the Technological Laboratory should be asked to continue moisture tests on commercial bales in the next season. The results of the experiments on the variation in the weight of a bale under different atmospheric conditions of humidity are being written up in the form of a Bulletin.

IV. Publications.

The following is the list of the Technological Bulletins, Leaflets and Circulars issued during the period under review :—

Bulletins—

- (1) Technological Bulletin Series A, No. 21—"Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons, 1932", by Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- (2) Technological Bulletin Series A, No. 22—"Technological Report on Banilla Cotton, 1930-32", by Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- (3) Technological Bulletin Series B, No. 15—"Examination of a Proposed Relationship between the Lea Test and the Single Thread Test Results", by V. Venkataraman, M.A., and Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Leaflets—

- (1) Note on the harmful effects of adulterating good quality cottons.
- (2) Note on green stained Indian cottons.

Circulars—

- No. 74 to 81 (see also page 122).

	Sanctioned Budget, 1932-33.	Revised Estimates, 1932-33.	Budget, 1933-34.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ..	26,720	24,685	29,424	
I. <i>Superintendence</i> —contd.				
3. Contingencies—				
(a) Pay of Menials Provident Fund ..	350	595	653*	
(b) Leave salary ..	..	36	54	
(c) Other contingencies ..	2,500	2,500	2,500	
4. Temporary Establishment ..	500	..	..
5. Travelling allowance ..	1,500	1,500	1,500	
6. Publications—Printing ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Total ..	37,570	35,316	40,185	
II. <i>Spinning Laboratory</i> .				
1. Spinning Master (700—50—800—\$50—50—950)—				
Salary ..	11,400	10,460	11,400	
Provident Fund ..	950	950	950	
Furniture allowance ..	200	200	200	
2. Electrician—				
Salary (100—10—200) ..	2,130	1,917	2,250	
Provident Fund ..	177	177	187	
3. Fitter Jobber—				
Salary (100—110—130—10—200). ..	2,160	1,944	2,280	
Provident Fund ..	180	180	190	
4. Clerk (75—5—100—10+—4—130)—				
Salary ..	1,304	1,174	1,352	
Provident Fund ..	108	108	113	
5. Leave salary ..	..	..	113	5 per cent.
6. Contingencies—				
Additional income-tax payable from cut.	..	248	..	
(a) Pay of Spinning Operatives. ..	3,074	3,100	3,028	
Provident Fund ..	..	218	254	
(b) Pay of Menials ..	1,250	1,232	1,208	
Provident Fund ..	..	51	63	
(c) Leave salary ..	850	850	850	
(d) Municipal Taxes ..	700	514	600	
(e) Insurance ..	500	400	500	
(f) Annual repairs and maintenance. ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	
(g) Other contingencies ..	..	..	..
Total ..	26,983	25,723	27,891	

*Provision made for an additional post of peon.

1/12th.

		Sanc. tioned Budget, 1932-33.	Revised Estimates, 1932-33,	Budget, 1933-34.
III. Research and Testing Laboratories.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Senior Research Assistant— Chemist— Salary (350/- 25/- 65/-) Provident Fund .....	..	6,200	5,580	6,500
2. Senior Research Assistant— Assistant Technologist— Salary (350/- 25/- 65/-) Provident Fund .....	..	5,17	5,17	5,42
3. Senior Research Assistant— Physicists (2) (1 temporary)— Salary (350/- 25/- 65/-) Provident Fund .....	..	5,150	4,905	5,750
4. Junior Research Assistants (Two)— Salary (250/- 25/- 350/- 25/- 50/-). Provident Fund .....	..	10,100	11,150	11,900
5. Statistician (25/- 50/-) Salary Duty allowance as Assistant at Rs. 50/- per men-sen. Provident Fund .....	..	562	562	5465
6. Temporary Research Assistants (Two). Statistical Clerks (2). Salary (90/- 10/- 150/-) Provident Fund .....	..	400	425	475
8. Junior Testers (10)— Salary (90/- 10/- 150/-) Duty allowance for one Tester at Rs. 25/- per men-sen. Provident Fund .....	..	3,030	2,727	3,270
9. Instrument Maker— Salary (100/- 10/- 150/-) Provident Fund .....	..	1,997	1,997	300
10. Draughtsman— Salary (90/- 10/- 150/-) Provident Fund .....	..	1,800	1,620	1,800
11. Laboratory Keeper— Salary (80/- 5/- 120/-) Provident Fund Additional income-tax payable from cut.	..	1,800 150 900 60	1,620 150 288	1,800 150 ..
Carried over .....	..	73,844	68,888	79,862
Mo-II Bk Y 14-9				Provision made under Superinten- dence.

	Sanctioned Budget, 1932-33.	Revised Estimates, 1932-33.	Budget, 1933-34.	Remarks.
Brought forward ..	Rs. 73,844	Rs. 68,888	Rs. 79,862	
III. Research and Testing Laboratories—contd.				
12. Temporary Establishment ..	810	674	270	
13. Contingencies—				
(a) Pay of Menials Provident Fund ..	1,340	1,371	1,350	
(b) Leave salary ..	..	56	84	
(c) Municipal taxos ..	1,800	1,800	1,800	1/12th.
(d) Insurance ..	600	454	500	
(e) Library ..	2,000	1,500	1,500	
(f) Annual Repairs ..	1,000	700	1,000	
(g) Other contingencies ..	1,500	1,500	1,500	
(h) Apparatus ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Total ..	87,894	81,943	92,979	
IV. Reserve.	5,000	1,000	5,000	
I. Superintendence ..	37,570	35,316	40,185	
II. Spinning Laboratory ..	26,983	25,723	27,891	
III. Research and Testing Laboratories.	87,894	81,943	92,979	
IV. Reserve ..	5,000	1,000	5,000	
Grand Total ..	1,57,447	1,43,982	1,66,055	

APPENDIX XXVI.

SUBJECT 39.—Report of the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee considered the question of awarding research studentships to men already in the service of Local Governments and the Committee had decided to divide scholarships into two groups, viz : Training grants and General scholarships. Training grants may be given to Government servants who have been recommended by their Provincial Governments and to Committee's servants provided they are considered fit by the Committee. The General scholarships will, as usual, be advertised throughout India and the best candidates will be selected. The Sub-Committee further recommends that no General scholarships should be sanctioned this year.

The Sub-Committee recommends that Mr. S. N. Venkatraman be sanctioned a Training grant for a period of one year for training in Cotton Statistics under Prof. Mahalanobis at Calcutta and that the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be authorised to fix the rate of scholarship after considering the report from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, with regard to leave allowance admissible to Mr. Venkatraman.

The Sub-Committee further recommends that a Training grant may likewise be sanctioned in the case of Mr. C. Jagannatha Rao for a period of one year, in the first instance, with the provision that it may be extended for another year at the end of that

period, for training in Cotton Physiology under Prof. Ekambaram in Madras, and that the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be authorised to fix the rate of scholarship after considering the leave allowance admissible to Mr. C. Jagannatha Rao from the Madras Government.

In view of the decision taken by the Sub-Committee that no general scholarships be granted unless it was by open competition, the question of granting scholarship for training in Physiological Chemistry for Sind was put off till next year.

APPENDIX XXVII.

SUBJECT 40.—*Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee—*

- (a) Balance Sheet.
- (b) Financial Statement.
- (c) Revised Estimates, 1932-33.
- (d) Budget, 1933-34.
- (e) Auditors' fees.

Since the last meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee held four meetings. The place of Mr. D. McCallum on the Sub-Committee was taken by Mr. J. O. G. Barnes who succeeded him on the Committee. At three meetings of the Sub-Committee, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavaacharya was elected Chairman, as required by Rule 5 of the Rules under section 16 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act.

2. A Balance Sheet of the audited accounts of the Committee's funds and the Provident Fund as on the 30th September 1932, and also the Financial Statement * showing the position of the Committee's finanees on the 31st December 1932, are submitted for information. Rs. 21,21,403-11-9 of the Committee's securities are invested in Government Paper and Rs. 6,13,040-10-0 in long-dated Corporation Bonds. As will be seen from the Financial Statement, the market value of the Committee's securities has appreciated by Rs. 1,03,930-14-3, but to finance all the schemes which are to be put in operation, it may be found necessary, in the near future, to sell some of them.

3. Revised Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the current financial year are submitted for approval. Cotton cess receipts up to the end of December 1932 amounted to Rs. 3,21,170 as against Rs. 4,29,322 for the corresponding period of the last year, the fall in revenue being due to decrease of cotton exports during the current year. The estimate of cotton cess before, been reduced from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 4,51,000. The figure under "Receipts" has been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 51,500 due to the profit realised by the sale of 3½ per cent. and 4½ per cent. sterling loans of £16,000 and £24,000 respectively. The total expenditure for the year is now estimated at Rs. 9,18,989-5-9 as against Rs. 10,52,594-4-0 in August last; the decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,33,604-14-3 being chiefly due to savings as detailed in the Revised Estimates. The Closing Balance (excluding recoverable loans amounting to Rs. 15,355-9-3) at the end of the current year will remain at Rs. 27,92,843-2-8, as compared with Rs. 30,59,883-1-8 at the end of the last year.

4. The Draft Budget for 1933-34 is also submitted for approval. The estimates of receipts from cotton cess have been retained at the same figure as in the original budget for 1932-33, viz., Rs. 5,00,000 and the figure under "Interest" has been reduced from Rs. 1,52,000 to Rs. 1,42,000 in view of the necessity which is likely to arise for the sale of some of the securities. Miscellaneous receipts have been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 provided in previous years, as experience has shown that the former figure is nearer to the actuals realised.

5. The Revised Estimates* for 1932-33 of the Publicity and Propaganda Department have been raised to Rs. 21,098-7-0 from Rs. 19,341 already sanctioned (Rs. 19,000 sanctioned by the full Committee at its last meeting and Rs. 341 sanctioned by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee in October 1932). The excess is due to additional requirements, chiefly for printing.

* Not printed,

6. The Draft Budget for 1933-34 of the Publicity and Propaganda section is likewise submitted for approval. The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 29,209 as against Rs. 21,080-7-0 in the revised estimates for 1932-33.

7. The Indian Central Cotton Committee at its last meeting appointed a Special Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Dr. W. McRae, Mr. S. D. Sakhatvala and Mr. T. F. Main to select suitable candidates for the posts of Cotton Botanists for the Punjab Botanical Research Scheme and the Bombay Co-ordination of Cotton Research Scheme, and authorised the Standing Finance Sub-Committee to consider the recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee and make the appointments. The Standing Finance Sub-Committee decided, as recommended by the Special Sub-Committee, to appoint for one year on probation Mr. Mohammad Afzal as Cotton Research Botanist in the Punjab on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem with free quarters, provision being made for revision of his salary at the end of the period if he is confirmed. On the suggestion of Mr. Main, it also agreed that the appointment of the Co-ordinating Officer in the Bombay Presidency should be put off till the return from leave of Dr. W. Burns who served on the Selection Committee appointed in London by the High Commissioner for India for selection of candidates for the above two posts. The Selection Sub-Committee was unable to meet again on Dr. Burns return to India owing to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas having proceeded in the meanwhile to England to attend the Round Table Conference. The Sub-Committee will assemble again soon.

8. At its meeting held on the 7th December 1931, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee decided to recommend to all Directors of Agriculture to follow the lead given by the Government of India in the matter of the emergency cut of 10 per cent. in the salary of its servants, employed both in provinces and Indian States and this was approved by the full Committee in December 1931. In reply to this decision, Mr. B. A. Collins, Director-General and Secretary to Government, Department of Commerce and Industries, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, made a recommendation to the Committee that the cut in the pay of Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney be given effect to from the 1st May 1932, as was the case with Government officers, in foreign service. The Sub-Committee thought it undesirable, in the interest of the Committee, to make any distinction in favour of any of its servants and decided that the cut in the pay of Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney should take effect from the 1st December 1931 as in the case of all other Committee's servants.

9. The Standing Finance Sub-Committee consider the request of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, for a ruling as to how the leave salary of the Committee's servants working under the provincial Governments should be met after the expiry of the scheme on which they were employed. The Sub-Committee decided that, in view of the Committee's decision at its last meeting sanctioning leave to Mr. Naugpal after the expiry of the scheme on which he had been employed, the leave salary of the Committee's servants whose services terminated on the expiry of the Scheme should be met from a special grant and that a necessary provision should be made in future in schemes themselves for leave-salary.

10. At its meeting held in December 1931, the Indian Central Cotton Committee decided to provide a sum of Rs. 10,000 in the budget of the current year for the initial expenses of a joint investigation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research into the cost of production of cotton, sugarcane and rotation crops and appointed a Special Sub-Committee to discuss the scheme with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Joint Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which met at Simla in August last discussed in detail a three years' scheme and decided that the total cost of Rs. 4½ lakhs should be shared equally by the two bodies. The Standing Finance Sub-Committee agreed to the recommendations of the Joint Sub-Committee, but in view of the amount involved being large, thought it desirable to elicit opinions of the members of the Committee by circulating to them proceedings of the Joint Sub-Committee meeting together with its own views, so that the whole question might be brought for discussion at this meeting in case of any material difference of opinion. This is separately dealt with on the agenda of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

11. The Sub-Committee decided to refuse the request of the Publicity Officer for a house rent allowance but he was sanctioned instead an entertainment allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem for the balance of the one year for which he was appointed in the 1st instance, as he was often required to entertain editors and the press reporters in the interest of the publicity work. In view, however, of the reluctance of the Government of India to sanction any allowance in the name of entertainment, the Sub-Committee re-considered the subject and sanctioned him a house rent allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem for the same period as mentioned above.

12. Under Article 51, as amended, of the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association, the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its last meeting appointed from the growers' representatives on the Committee two members to the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association. The Standing Finance Sub-Committee considered at two of its meetings the question of their travelling allowance and decided that it should be met by the Committee and that the Government of India be requested to amend Rule 8 of the Rules under Section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act. The Government of India have now gazetted the new rule which is as follows :—

“In Rule 8 of the said Rules, after sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“(3) The Committee may direct that such travelling and halting allowances as would be admissible to Government servants of the first grade serving under the Government of India shall be paid to any member of the Committee in respect of any journey performed for the purpose of attending a meeting of any other association to which he is appointed as a representative of the Committee.”

13. The Sub-Committee considered it desirable, in the interest of the Committee to avoid frequent changes in the Secretaryship and decided that, in consideration of the fact that the term of Mr. Ritchie's appointment was due to expire in about three months after his return from leave, the Government of India be requested to replace the services of Mr. Ritchie at the disposal of the Central Provinces Government from the date of expiry of his leave and to appoint Mr. P. H. Rama Reddi in his place for a period of five years. The Sub-Committee also decided that the basic pay of the Secretary should be fixed at Rs. 1,600—50—1,800 roughly equivalent to that of a Director of Agriculture in a province where agriculture is an important subject and that his house rent allowance should be reduced to Rs. 150 per month. Mr. Reddi was, however, recommended house rent allowance at Rs. 250 per month which he has been drawing since his appointment as Deputy Secretary, and an overseas allowance of Rs. 300 per month to which he is entitled in the Government service. The Sub-Committee also fixed the pay of the Deputy Secretary at Rs. 1,100—50—1,300, plus overseas pay, if eligible, and reduced house rent allowance in his case to Rs. 100 per month. Orders have been received from the Government of India reverting the services of Mr. Ritchie to the Central Provinces and appointing Mr. Reddi in his place. The Government, however, have not agreed to the scales of pay recommended by the Sub-Committee but have sanctioned, as a special case, terms for Mr. Reddi which will remain in force for the whole term of his service under the Committee. The terms sanctioned for Mr. Reddi and a Deputy Secretary are as follows :—

Mr. Reddi—

Pay ..	As in the time-scale for the Indian Agricultural Service.
Overseas pay ..	Rs. 300 per mensem.
Special pay ..	Rs. 400 per mensem.
House rent allowance ..	Rs. 250 per mensem.

Deputy Secretary—

Pay ..	As in the time-scale for the Indian Agricultural Service.
Overseas pay ..	At the ordinary rate, if admissible.
Special pay ..	Rs. 250 per mensem.
House rent allowance ..	Rs. 100 per mensem.

The Sub-Committee, while agreeing to the scale of pay for a Deputy Secretary, decided that the terms sanctioned for Mr. Reddi should be reconsidered if the new scale of pay for Provincial Directors of Agriculture was higher than the one sanctioned by the Government for Mr. Reddi.

14. The Sub-Committee decided that no Provident Fund money should be invested in any Bank other than the Imperial Bank of India.

15. The Sub-Committee considered an application received from Mr. Ram Saran Koshal, Senior Research Assistant, Technological Laboratory, for an extension of study leave in England for six months. The Sub-Committee decided to extend his study leave by five months as recommended by the Director of the Technological Laboratory, in view of a favourable report from Dr. Fisher of the Rothamsted Experimental Station on the progress of Mr. Koshal.

16. The sub-Committee had under consideration a letter received from Dr. Meek, Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, requesting the Committee to participate in the International Spring Fair to be held at Leipzig from the 5th to the 11th March 1934. The sub-Committee found that it was difficult to collect exhibits within the short time at its disposal and to forward them so as to reach Leipzig before the expiry of the exhibition. It therefore decided that no steps need be taken to participate in the exhibition. The Sub-Committee, however, agreed to supply in due course, to the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, for display in his office, cotton exhibits similar to those supplied by the Committee for the Commercial Samples Room in India House, London, together with replica of the East India Cotton Association's standards for fine, selected, smooth and unbroken. Rs. 500 to meet the cost and forwarding charges of these exhibits, directing the Secretary to ask for additional grant, if necessary.

17. The sub-Committee considered a letter from the Bombay Port Trust asking for a stipulation, if any, in the new contract to be entered into for transportation and landing of American cotton on the expiry of the present one. The Sub-Committee decided to recommend that, in view of the difficulty experienced during the last season for want of sufficient number of barges, the Contractor should be liable to supply, on receiving ten days' notice, not less than 12 barges, each of 200 bales capacity, in place of ten similar barges, under the existing agreement and that the Port Trust should be requested to leave the condition that the Contractor should own two steam cranes. It was also decided that if there was any attempt to raise the rates, the Secretary should bring the matter to the notice of the Sub-Committee.

18. The Sub-Committee considered a letter from the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, requesting the Committee to grant to the Research Scholars in the Punjab half the halting allowances, in addition to railway fare for journeys by rail, for the days of starting and returning by boat. The request of the Director of Agriculture was refused.

19. The Sub-Committee considered the representations of the Botanical and Mycological Assistants on the Baroda Root Rot Scheme for house rent allowance in lieu of the loss of salary sanctioned for them as compared with other assistants on similar scheme in Gujarat. The Sub-Committee considered it against the interest of the Committee to start any allowance to its servants when once their scales of pay were fixed after full consideration by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, and refused the request.

20. The Sub-Committee recommends that Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. be appointed auditors for the Committee's accounts for the year 1933-34 at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per year.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1932.

The Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1932 is given below:-
from the Original in the English Medium.

RECEIPTS.

Rs. or Rs. & P.

Cotton crop receipts ..
Interest account,
Amount received on investments ..

..... 2,65,310 14 8

11,32,419 19 3
Add—Refund of income tax deducted from interest ..

15,745 3 0

11,48,164 13 3

Less—

(1) Interest paid in advance at the time of purchasing Government Paper (since recovered) and Bank's commission for collection of interest ..

12,630 12 1

(2) Income tax deducted from interest ..

18,306 9 2

(3) Withdrawal fees charged by the Bank for securities sold ..

2,256 1 0

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EXPENDITURE.

Rs. or Rs. & P.

A. Accrued interest ..
B. Imprest amount ..
Cotton Marketing ..

1 A. Accrued interest ..

B. Imprest amount ..
Cotton Marketing ..

C. Seed Distribution ..

1. Hubli ..

2. Gadag ..

3. Gadag Supply ..

4. Khandekar ..

5. Simat ..

6. Hyderabad ..

7. Muddenahalli ..

8. Sind ..

9. Malapuram ..

10. Central Provinces ..

11. Athani ..

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PRINTING AND PROPAGANDA.

Rs. or Rs. & P.

(a) Publicity and Propaganda ..

(b) Printing and Distribution ..

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II. Technological Research.

(1) *Technological Laboratory.*—

A.	Capital Expenditure.—	
(i)	Land and Buildings ..	3,55,747 9 11
(ii)	Machinery ..	54,207 6 1
(iii)	Freight ..	7,502 2 8
(iv)	Apparatus and Equipment ..	41,658 3 7
(v)	Machinery Work-shop ..	5,789 6 3
B.	Working Expenses ..	11,27,765 5 3
(1)	Provincial ..	33,017 10 4
(2)	General ..	.....
		16,55,667 14 6
		2,07,383 4 9

III. Research Studies at IIT.

Apparel and Research Grant:—

IV.	<i>Books</i> —	
(1)	Saint Paul's <i>Letter to the Colossians</i> and <i>Philippians</i> ..	2,38,000 2 3
(2)	Proprietary Sand ..	1,14,500 0 7
(3)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	53,976 6 0
(4)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	2,420 0 0
(5)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	1,83,000 2 7
(6)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	4,519 3 4
(7)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	2,024 6 0
(8)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	3,077 2 0
(9)	Writings of Dr. A. S. Dutt ..	2,45,172 6 4

Balance Sheet as at September 30th, 1932.

Provident Fund Account.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENTS.
Subscribers' contributions ..	1,05,443 3 3		By advances to subscribers ..
<i>Less</i> —Refunds to subscribers resigned ..	30,170 2 10		21,241 11 0
	-----	75,273 0 5	<i>Less</i> —Recoveries made ..
Committee's contributions ..	93,753 9 0		17,968 1 0
<i>Less</i> —Payments to subscribers (resigned) and to the Committee for contributions disallowed to subscribers ..	28,263 14 10		-----
	-----	65,489 10 2	Interest due on Government Paper up to 31st March 1932 credited to subscribers' account ..
Suspense deposit of Mr. Dutt's own contributions ..	....	882 9 7	1,718 8 6
Interest received on investments ..	..	3,695 15 3	Add—Interest paid to subscribers resigned during the year ..
Interest received on advances ..	151 14 0		14 11 3
<i>Add</i> —Refunds of income tax deducted from interest in 1931-32 ..	..	75 5 0	-----
		3,923 2 3	1,733 3 9
			45 0 0
			45 0 0
			1,40,038 6 10

Less—

(1) Advance interest on 6½ per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Loan when purchased ..	343 1 7
(2) Income tax deducted from interest on securities.	125 10 3
(3) Bank's commission for collection of interest and cost of stamps ..	9 6 0

478 1 10

3,445 0 0

Grand Total ..

1,45,050 4 7

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Grand Total ..

(3) Sind	31,000	0	0	27,750	0	0	+3,250	0	0
(4) Hyderabad State ..	5,000	0	0	4,700	0	0	+300	0	0
(5) Central Provinces ..	33,015	4	0	13,115	0	0	+19,900	4	0
Total ..	1,69,450	4	0						

D. *Printing and Propaganda*—

(a) Publicity and Propaganda	19,341	0	0	21,098	7	0	-1,757	7	0
(b) Printing and Distribution of publications.	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	....	

II. *Technological Research*—

(1) <i>Technological Laboratory</i> —		<i>Laboratory</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>Capital Expenditure.</i>		<i>Working Expenses</i> ..	
(a) Capital		1,57,447		0		1,100		0	
(b) Working Expenses		..		1,43,982		0		+13,465	
(2) Provincial		12,275		0		12,740		0	
III. Research Studentships		20,000		0		13,000		0	
Carried over		..		5,56,923		4		4,76,450	
37,27,188		1		0		0		80,472	

Carried over ..

† Scheme not started.

‡ Reduction of expenditure.

§ Excess required for contingencies and printing.

A. To be met from unutilized Capital balance.

B. Met from the savings for apparatus from the previous year.

|| Reduced provision due to fewer appointments.

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Revised Estimates, 1932-33.

Provident Fund Account.

Budget, 1933-34—All Heads.

(As passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held on the 3rd February 1933.)

EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
To Balance ..	27,92,843	2	8	I.	A. Administration	..	..
Loans recoverable.	15,355	9	3	B.	Improvement of Cotton Marketing—		
				(i)	Cost of Exhibits, Moisture tests, etc.	5,000	0 0
				(ii)	Cost of growing cotton in India	73,143	0 0
Cotton cess receipt.						-----	78,143 0 0
Interest account ..				C.	Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	2,500	0	0	(1)	Bombay Presidency—		
				(i)	Hubli ..	8,560	0 0
				(ii)	Gadag ..	9,240	0 0
				(iii)	Supplementary ..	4,612	0 0
				(iv)	Haveri ..	2,800	0 0
				(v)	Athani ..	6,322	0 0
				(vi)	Bailhongal ..	4,285	0 0
				(vii)	Surat ..	7,860	0 0
				(viii)	Khandesh ..	52,068	0 0
				(2)	Madras Presidency—		
				(i)	Pay and allowances of Business Manager, Tiruppur ..	3,600	0 0
				(ii)	Co. 2 ..	11,630	0 0
				(iii)	H. 1 ..	4,480	0 0
				(3)	Sind ..	31,000	0 0

(4)	Hyderabad State	..	..	4,936	0	0
(5)	Central Provinces	..	..	9,142	4	0
(6)	Baroda	..	..	5,120	0	0
(6)	Punjab—Sale of all produce	farm crop	..	5,000	0	0
(7)					1,70,655	4 0

D.	<i>Printing and Propaganda</i> —			29,209	0	0
	(a) Publicity and Propaganda	..	11,000	0	0	
	(b) Printing and Distribution	..			40,209	0 0

II. *Technological Research*—

(1)	<i>Technological Laboratory</i> —	..	1,66,055	0	0	
	(b) Working expenses	..	14,500	0	0	
(2)	Provincial	..			1,80,555	0 0
					20,000	0 0

III. *Research Studentships* ..

Agricultural Research Grants.

IV.	<i>Bombay</i> —					
	(a) Surat Physiological Scheme	..	Writing-up Scheme ..	6,500	0	0
	(b) Surat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme ..			60,683	0	0
	(c) Dharwar Wilt Writing-up Scheme ..			978	0	0
	(d) Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme ..			13,000	0	0
	(e) Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme ..			7,414	0	0
	(f) Co-ordination of Cotton Research ..			23,991	0	0
	Carried over ..					
				1,12,566	0	0
					6,40,722	4 0

Carried over ..

34,52,698 11 11

Budget, 1933-34—All Heads—contd.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ..	34,62,608	11	11	Brought forward ..	1,12,566	0	0	6,40,722	4	0.
V. <i>Madras</i> —				(a) Herbaceous	..	9,700	0			
				(b) Pemphers and Physiological	..	28,390	0			
				(c) Fodder Cholam	..	1,780	0			
				(d) Breeding of Naduan cotton	..	2,790	0			
VI. <i>Punjab</i> —				(a) Botanical	..	60,200	0			
				(b) Entomological	..	22,060	0			
				(c) White Fly	..	11,020	0			
				(d) Root Rot	..	4,502	0			
				(e) Spraying Trials	..	8,000	0			
VII. Central Provinces					..	47,010	0			
VIII. United Provinces—				(a) Recurring grant for staff	..	3,736	0	0		
				(b) Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand	..					
				Cotton Survey	..	5,200	0	0		
IX. Institute of Plant Industry, Indore					..	1,16,000	0	0		
X. Sind					..				28,143	0
XI. Burma Cotton Improvement					..				8,712	0

XII. *Hydrazine*—

	(a) Botanical	"	"	26,620	0	0
	(b) Cotton Survey	"	"	7,340	0	0
	(c) Pink and Spotted Boll-worm	"	"	7,535	0	0
XIII.	Bifaner	"	"	7,640	0	0
XIV.	Bardia Root Rot	"	"	5,840	0	0
XV.	Bengal Cornill. Cotton	"	"	3,085	0	0
	Total Expenditure	"	"	5,31,412	0	0

				11,72,131	4	9
XVI.	Losses recoverable (but not paid for)					
	doubtful)—					
	Habib	"	"	3,963	0	0
	Gidde	"	"	7,292	0	0
	By H. I. C.	"	"	15,355	0	0
	Grand Total	"	"	34,52,693	11	11

Budget, 1933-34—All Heads.

Provident Fund Account.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
To Opening Balance as on 1st April 1933	1,69,686	13	7	By Balance	..
Subscribers' contributions	..	20,750	0	0		..	..
Committee's contributions	..	20,750	0	0		..	..
						2,20,945	1
						7	
Recoveries against advances ..			1,808	4	0		
Interest receivable ..			7,950	0	0		
Total ..			2,20,945	1	7	Total ..	2,20,945
							1
							7

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Budget, 1933-34—Publicity and Propaganda.

Sub-heads.	Budget for 1932-33 (for ten months).		Budget for 1933-34.	Remarks.
	Original.	Revised.		
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1. Salary of Officer ..	8,288	8,700 8 0	11,742	
2. Establishment ..	1,330	1,147 0 0	2,729	
3. Menials ..	224	201 4 0	338	
4. Travelling allowance ..	2,500	2,489 9 0	3,500	
5. Allowance to translators ..	1,000	1,428 0 0	2,000	
6. Printing ..	3,000	5,148 7 9	6,000	
7. Contingencies—				
A. Postage and telegrams ..	350	301 0 0	500	
B. Furniture (including Typewriter—Rs. 325) ..	625	604 0 0	400	
C. Stationery ..	250	126 6 3	300	
D. Exhibits and cost of transport, accommodation, etc. ..	818	481 13 0	1,000	
E. Miscellaneous charges (including telephone—Rs. 115) ..	615	467 7 0	700	
Total ..	19,960	21,098 7 0	29,209	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

SUBJECT 41.—Summary of Half-yearly Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Department.

ORGANISATION.

The following is a summary of the report of the half-yearly Publicity and Propaganda Department of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It is intended to endeavour to present a picture of the present and work of Publicity and Propaganda.

If there were difficulties in the way, I am glad to state that the Press has shown a generous and sympathetic hospitality to the work undertaken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in the interest of Indian cotton in all its aspects.

Wide publicity was given by the publication of these communiqués (mostly *in toto*) all the leading Indian papers, in influential foreign periodicals like "The London Tin (London)", "The Manchester Guardian", "The Textile Mercury", "The Textile Recorder", "The Textile Manufacturer", "The International Review of Agriculture", etc.; also in other organs in Ceylon and in the Straits Settlements. We were grateful to "The Indian Trade Journal" for sparing as much space for our Communiqués as was necessary. Articles were also sent to the "Associated Press", to Foreign Consulates and Information Bureaux. The Indian Vernacular Press was likewise sedulously nursed by being aided with ready-made translations and a gratifying feature of this instrument of publicity is the great encouragement received.

An exhaustive study of the Research techniques of the various schemes now in operation was made by the Publicity Officer, and as a result of that study, the following Communiqués were issued:—

1. Improvement of Cotton Cultivation in the Punjab.
2. The Terrible Boll-worm.
3. Indian Central Cotton Committee—25th Meeting.
4. Sind Physiological Scheme.
5. Training in Cotton Tests.
6. Spinning Tests of Commercial Indian Cotton.
7. Use of Long Staple Cotton by Indian Mills.
8. Protection to the Grower of Long Staple Indian Cotton against the Influx of Foreign Cottons.
9. Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme.
10. Campaign against Cotton Wilt Disease in the Central Provinces.
11. Promising Results of Dharwar Wilt Research Scheme.
12. Variation in the Properties of Cotton Fibre.
13. Technological Report on Banilla Cotton, 1930-32.
14. Harmful Effects of Adulterating Good Quality Indian Cottons.
15. "Green-stained" Sind American Cotton.
16. Madras Herbaceum Scheme.
17. Indian Central Cotton Committee—Seed Distribution Schemes.

EXHIBITS.

Pandharpur Show.

Under the auspices of the Village Improvement Committee of Sholapur, an Agricultural Exhibition was held from November 8th to 14th at Pandharpur, a centre of pilgrimage which attracts some 200,000 people, mostly cultivators, from the surrounding districts. The Publicity Department of the Indian Central Cotton Committee organised a stall where exhibits of standard Indian cottons prepared by the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, were displayed and their qualities and performances explained. A 4-coloured poster in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese, showing the object of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to make Indian cotton supreme in the world's cotton markets, was prominently exhibited. Interesting statistics and diagrams showed the National and International importance of cotton to India. Besides a number of charts showing ginning percentage of various standard cottons, graphs showing the relation between supply and price of cotton (ginned) in the Ahmedabad market and consumption of Indian cottons were likewise displayed. Special illustrated folders in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese, describing the objects and activities of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were distributed freely and proved an effective means of diffusing knowledge about the Committee which aroused much interest. Questions asked by the more advanced section of cultivators and manufacturers of cotton were answered. Talks and lectures were given.

The Exhibition was opened by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, and local Maratha Chiefs and other people of importance evinced keen interest in the display arranged by the Publicity Department. In this connection, the report in the "Times of India" of 17th November 1932 (which will be found on another page) may be read with interest.

PUBLICATIONS.

Six pamphlets on the following subjects have been prepared and have been sent to various specialists for remarks :—

1. Cultivation of Cotton in India.
2. Cotton Plant on the Farm.
3. Picking and Marketing of Cotton.
4. Qualities of Cotton and Uses of Cotton Seed.
5. Technological Research on Raw Material in relation to Cotton Breeding.
6. Pests and Diseases of Cotton.

The following three illustrated pamphlets and bulletins have been published and are being translated into various vernaculars :—

1. The Indian Central Cotton Committee—Its Objects, Activities and Achievements.
2. The Sind Physiological Scheme.
3. The Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme.

Posters.—A start has been made by exhibiting Indian Central Cotton Committee Posters at railway stations. At the two Railway Termini in Bombay, at Churchgate (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Indore, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola and Gwalior, in English and the vernaculars. The idea of displaying similar posters at other centres is being progressively pursued.

TOURS.

The Publicity Officer lost no time in supplementing his knowledge of Research Schemes by further observations on the spot of the initial stages of the working and development of these schemes, and by a study of the results achieved. At Pandharpur, several talks embodying the gists of some of the most important results achieved by various research works were given to the *ryots*. As an Associated Press message stated :—

“The Publicity Officer of the Committee will supplement demonstration with lectures on improved breeds, resistance to fungus, etc. With a view to come to close contact with producers the Publicity Officer is offering advice on all questions relating to improvement of Indian cotton.”

The special correspondent of the “Bombay Chronicle” wrote :—

“The Publicity Officer has already shown great zeal. His impressive discourses and utterances on the betterment of the cotton crop and, therefore, improvement of the position of the cultivator have succeeded emphasising the need for scientific methods of agriculture and the use of modern implements and machinery. His expositions on organising the business of agriculture on sound lines have endeared him in the hearts of Mahratta cultivators and have, on many occasions, prompted applause from the literate audience.”

The “Times of India” reported :—

“Particularly interesting were the exhibits of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, arranged in neat glass cases and showing (1) combed cotton with seed on, prepared by the Halo method to show staple length; (2) card sliver; (3) yarn knots showing strength, counts, twist and production; (4) black winding card to show evenness and neppiness; and (5) yarn bobbins to show cleanliness of yarns, from ten different Standard Indian Cottons. These were calculated to give a fillip to the cotton industry and push on the business alike of the grower and the millowner.”

In view of the fact that cotton is a world commodity, and the recent intelligence showing not only greater consumption by Indian mills but increased exports to Japan, China, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, the Cotton Committee’s remarkable poster, ‘India’s bid for Supremacy in the World’s Cotton Markets,’ attracted large crowds. It represented Laxmi (Goddess of Wealth) holding a cotton boll in one hand and with the other pouring out money.

A further feature of the Indian Central Cotton Committee’s section was a series of talks by the Publicity Officer (Mr. R. D. Mihra) who revealed an intimate knowledge

of the many improvements that have been effected in the growing and breeding of cotton and succeeded in interesting large audiences by his simple explanations of what are usually considered to be complicated matters."

Equally successful was the tour of the Central Provinces and Berar. I quote from the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"On the following morning he paid a visit to the market, then to the demonstration farm and later to the newly built ginning and pressing factory of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. In the evening he motored to neighbouring villages and addressed gatherings of cultivators. He asked the cultivators to take to modern methods of cultivation and showed how greatly they could improve their lot by organising the marketing of cotton on sound economic lines. He stressed the importance of putting large areas under Verum 262 which is wilt-resistant and at the same time long stapled. In this connection it may be mentioned that the last year's crop under this variety having unfortunately resulted in failure, which really was due to excessive rains, the cultivators fought shy to grow it on a large scale this year. The speeches made by the Publicity Officer showed that he very largely succeeded in restoring confidence of the growers and had thus supplied a real need of the time.

Work explained.

The Publicity Officer explained to the *ryots* the constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, its objects, aims and gave an account of the work the Committee had already done in evolving new varieties which promised bigger yield, better quality and larger profits. Further, he went into the distinctive characters of the new varieties most suited to the climatic and other environmental conditions of these talukas. He referred to the grant sanctioned by the Committee for collection, ginning and marketing of Verum 262 and added that nearly 60 lakhs lbs. of seed had been sold for the benefit of growers. Finally the Publicity Officer brought to the notice of the cultivators the very valuable work of spinning tests done at the Matunga Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and ended with an appeal to the cultivators to take greater interest in the improvement of the quality of cotton.

Attractive Poster.

On being asked who was the author of the attractive poster 'India's bid for Supremacy in World's Cotton Market,' the Publicity Officer replied that it was the outcome of a joint enterprise of the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and himself. But Sir T. Vijayuraghavacharya supplied what was lacking and put the finishing touches.

The Publicity Officer is spending another week in Berar. He leaves for Akola to-night and afterwards visits Khanigaon, Mehkar and Chikli before proceeding to Northern India on tour."

An Editorial in the Nagpur "Hitavadn" stated:—

"The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Mihra, has now been in our province for nearly ten days. During this period he has visited Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Mehkar and Chikli and has carried on an extensive campaign of vigorous propaganda for promoting long stapled Central Provinces cottons which fetch better price and are immune to the widely-spread disease of wilt. From various accounts that we have received about the earnestness and sincerity with which the Publicity Officer has been doing this good work for the benefit of our cultivators, it could be safely said that the realisation of the object he has in view will soon be an accomplished fact. This is signal service to the cotton cultivators. He should repeat such visits to our province."

Another report from this paper's own correspondent read as follows:—

"Mr. R. D. Mihra, the Publicity Officer to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, is on tour in Berar. An exceptionally busy programme has been arranged for him. In Amraoti he visited the Demonstration Farm, the Cotton Market and the pooling centre. After acquainting himself with the details of the working of the marketing system for which his Committee is very largely responsible and doing propaganda in favour of Verum cotton in the villages of Walgaon and Naosari, he arrived Akola on the evening of 17th inst. Being an expert agriculturist himself, he has made an exhaustive study of the rotation experiment at the Akola Farm, namely, the effect of rotation on the yield of cotton and the monetary returns and has given several talks to the growers in the cotton market. A three years' course of rotation of cotton, jowar and ground-nut, which is more suited to the local conditions in Berar,

has been widely popularised by him during several meetings at the Akola Cotton Market where several members of the Cotton Market Committee, the Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture, the Superintendent of the Akola Farm and a large number of assistants who are engaged to aid in the marketing of cotton were present. As for the improved variety of Verma, he advocated its wide adoption as it spins 22 to 26 counts and had already established its reputation with the Mills both here and in Bombay. Speaking for the achievements of his Committee he mentioned the Cotton Transport Act and the Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the C. P. Cotton Market Act, and dwelt at great length on the good results that will follow. Finally he made a particular mention of the valuable work of spinning tests the Technological Laboratory of his Committee at Matunga is doing under the able guidance of Dr. Ahmad and concluded by expressing his sympathy with the plight of the agriculturists. But, he said, self-help was the best help. Mr. Mihra has left the impression of a big guiding spirit. After visiting the local Sawatram Mills the Publicity Officer left for Khamgaon from where he will go to the interior of Berar to continue the good work he is doing."

The results of the tour in the Punjab are summarised in the following reports from the "Tribune" :—

"Mr. R. D. Mihra, Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, arrived this morning by the Frontier Mail and is staying at the residence of Nawab Nisar Ali Qazebaksh, Nawab Palace, Empress Road, Lahore. During three days of his stay he will see the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, and will confer with the editors of newspapers impressing upon the latter the necessity of educating cultivators through the columns of their papers on improved methods of cotton cultivation and the results of recent researches, which ensure bigger yield and better returns for their labour. On the 1st December he will proceed to Lyallpur to inspect several schemes of his Committee which aim to solve the problems of the Punjab cottons and from there he will pay visits to Khanewal and other centres of cotton. He returns to Lahore on the 6th December from where he will proceed to Delhi before he returns to Bombay.

"Readiness with which peasants and landowners in the Punjab realise the benefit of introducing up-to-date methods of agriculture was experienced by Mr. R. D. Mihra, Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, who completed to-day a ten days' tour of the cotton growing belt of the Punjab. He visited Lyallpur, Khanewal, Okara and some other places and explained to the agriculturists the advantages of proper tillage and interculture which aroused a great enthusiasm. In the present state of cotton crop in the Province his propaganda in villages to develop interest in cotton crops and value of scientific investigations regarding control measures of diseases and pests of cotton had perceptibly beneficial effect. Mr. Mihra will be reaching Bombay on 9th instant."

The "Hindustan Times" wrote :—

"The propaganda of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the benefit of *ryots* has been directed firstly, in order to eliminate preventable losses, secondly, to increase the output of cotton.

To take the second from first there is at present a colossal loss in wealth on account of the devastation of the crop through cotton pests. During a recent tour Mr. R. D. Mihra, the Publicity Officer of the Central Cotton Committee, conducted propaganda among the *ryots*, showing them that in the Punjab alone a saving of Rs. 3 crores could be ensured if diseases and pests like the Pink Boll-worm are brought under control. Incidentally the loss suffered in Bombay for the same cause amounts to Rs. 10 crores per annum. The danger has to be fought by scientific methods ascertained as suitable in Research Laboratories. The pest is known in America where the method of neutralizing its havoc was brought to the direct notice of the farmers through State propaganda. The means more suitable in India as well as in America is the heating of the seed to 60 degrees before cultivation. In India if the seed is exposed to the sun for two days in May, the larvae could be killed and the crops rendered immune from this devastation.

Equally important is the problem of increasing the cultivators' dividend by popularising scientific cultivation. The tillage and the inter-culture of cotton are the two accepted processes available for improving the quality of lint and increasing the yield of cotton. Propaganda in this direction is also being vigorously done in India under the publicity programme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Suitable literature and personal contact are necessary to make progressive methods known among cultivators all over the country. And the money spent thereon are to be regarded as an economic investment by the State."

TOUR IMPRESSIONS.

In my letters to the Secretary, I have summarised impressions of my tour in the Central Provinces and Punjab as follows:—

Central Provinces.

Study of the Central Provinces Botanical Research Scheme.

The work of the Cotton Section on Nagpur plots consists in the improvement of cottons for various characters such as staple length, high ginning percentage and earliness or lateness in ripening. Resistance against wilt and the suitable crops for rotation with cotton form an important part of the work which is carried on at the Akola Farm.

Of the various strains which have been selected and tested from different varieties of cotton, either by means of hybridization or selection, the new strain of Bani E. B. 31 is regarded as superior to that of Bani 306 by about 5 per cent. in staple length. Its staple is fine and silky and is suitable for spinning 40s warp counts. The yield return comes to about 700 lbs. per acre.

No. 438, all selfed, promises a cheerful all-round performance in lint and other field characters as against Verum 262. It combines in itself the qualities of resistance to wilt and earliness of flowering. It is of a uniform 1" staple length and is well spoken of on all sides.

Of the two Verums, early and late, the late is certainly the more popular. This was evolved to meet the need of tracts receiving rains after the month of September. Being 15 days later, it escapes boll-shedding and the opening of undeveloped bolls. It spins 30s counts, possesses good boll-opening habit and is considered superior to Verum 262.

The study of Root System and also of hybridization was extremely fascinating. Roseum was reported as developing a more extensive and pronounced root system than that of either Bani or Verum, the root system of the latter being rather sparse, a fact which possibly accounts for its susceptibility to drought. The early varieties are characterised by their long and thin root system, as when compared with the late varieties.

As regards hybridization work, the genetic study of the plant has revealed that the cross between Bani and Cerium is highly wilt-resistant. Its long, fine, silky staple, coupled with a high ginning percentage (34 per cent.) has given it a place of honour, when judged from the point of economic usefulness.

Rotation Crops.

Cotton wilt increases when cotton is grown continuously on the same land without change of crop. The rotation must be such as to bring in as much profit as possible and be without any detrimental influence to the land or its fertility. The problem was investigated on the Akola Farm in a series of rotation experiments which were commenced 10 years ago. Several rotations have been tried and it was found that by the inclusion of groundnut (Cotton—Jowar—Groundnut) as a rotation crop in the general farming, an increase of 50 to 100 per cent. in the cotton crop can be assured.

Propaganda to this effect was carried on and also in favour of Verum, which has become somewhat unpopular of late owing to its failure last year—a failure due to excessive rains.

This year's crop is reported to be sound and normal.

Scheme for the Marketing of Verum Cotton and Distribution of its Seed.

This scheme has been planned with great care. Seed is distributed during the hot weather by the Agricultural Assistant, Agricultural Associations and the Seed Farms. After the seed is sown, the Agricultural Assistant visits the fields of cultivators during the rainy season and helps in carrying out roguing operations to bring the cotton to the desired standard of purity. By the end of rains he issues certificates to growers of Verum, specifying the purity which their respective crops have attained. The cotton, after being picked, is brought to Pooling Centres. Here it is graded according to purity and quality, and stored in separate heaps in the ginnery, wherein periodically ginning and pressing operations are performed. Samples are sent out to the Marketing Officer who negotiates sales. The Marketing Officer informs the Pooling Committee of the offers he has received and if the Committee agrees, the sale is concluded. The cotton is then despatched in bales. A cash advance of 70 per cent. of the price prevailing for

Onira cotton in the local market is given to the cultivator on handing in his cotton and after the bales are sold, and the expenses incurred in preparing the cotton for the market are deducted, as also the interest on the advance (1 per cent.) the balance is handed over to the grower through the Agricultural Assistant or the Pooling Committee, whichever is most convenient.

After the kapas has been ginned, cotton seed is returned to the grower, or sold to Agricultural Associations by the Agricultural Assistant on behalf of the grower, if he so desires.

Pooling Committees (one for each taluka) consist of an equal number of representatives of growers and Agricultural Associations with a representative of the Agricultural Department.

An Agricultural Association is a body of limited liability, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Its membership consists of cultivators of the taluka who buy shares. Its function is to sell seed, manure and other requisites of the cultivators with a view to developing the Agriculture of the taluka.

Besides Nagpur the following centres were visited :-

- (1) Amtaoti (Demonstration Farm, Market, Ginnery, Villages in the neighbourhood).
- (2) Akola (Farm, Market, Mills, Ginnery and the Pooling Committee).
- (3) Khamgaon (Market and Ginnery, met R.B. G. R. Kothare).
- (4) Mehkar (Market and Ginnery, Fields, Agricultural Society).
- (5) Chikli (Ginnery).

Meetings were addressed, talks given and discussions held at all these places.

Punjab.

At Lahore I called on the Director of Agriculture and Editors of important papers, both English and Vernacular.

Layallpur.--

Botanical Scheme.

Improved methods of tillage and intercropping have been continued, in the case of both Desi and American Cottons. Desi varieties have so far yielded 18 to 24 maunds per acre, while the various American varieties 2-10 maunds per acre.

The effect of early and late waterings is also a subject of investigation and it is hoped results of great economic importance will be achieved in the near future.

New Varieties.

Several new strains of Desi and American Cottons are under trial. A heavy bearing new early strain which is reputed to have big bolls and long lint is being tried. The Cotton Botanist entertains the hope that in the very near future this strain will become an important long-staple cotton of the Province.

Efforts are also being made to bring out a long-staple cotton with naked seeds. There is a wide-spread prejudice among Zemindars against accepting fuzzy seeds which are considered unsuitable for feeding purposes.

Some measure of success in breeding a variety with the desired character has already been achieved and naked-seeded, long-stapled varieties are being tried on a small scale.

The Work.

Work is being carried out to investigate the causes of the periodic partial failures of the Punjab American Cottons. A detailed study of the reactions of the plants to the various environmental factors is being made. This involves a study of the moisture content of the soil, together with the speed with which water passes up in the stem of the plant; the age of leaves on the different portions of the plant, correlated with the size of the plant, the carbohydrates in the various tissues of the plant, body and the size and weight of the bolls.

Pink Boll Worm Scheme.

As a result of the study of this scheme, it has now been definitely established that climate affects the procreative functions of this insect and is responsible for its peculiar distribution in the Punjab. Temperature and humidity affect the multiplication of this pest and of these two the former was found to be more important. Under certain conditions of temperature the Pink Boll Worm moth can be made to emerge from the seeds

If this proposal is acceptable to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, it is suggested that the opinion of the East India Cotton Association and similar bodies might be taken and, should it be generally approved, it would not be difficult to introduce the new units into all markets by universal consent. Steps are already being taken to introduce them into all markets in Hyderabad State.

Hyderabad,
November 29th, 1932.

(Signed) B. ABDY COLLINS.

Copy of letter No. 16/20, dated the 27th July 1932, from the Secretary, Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Uniformity of basic weight for cotton rates.

My Joint Committee at its meeting this week considered a suggestion for the introduction of the Bengal maund of 82-2/7 lbs. as the basic weight for cotton rates in all the organised cotton markets in India, particularly in the two governing markets, Bombay and Karachi.

My Joint Committee considers that the above suggestion has much to commend itself, as just as uniformity of cotton standards is essential and desirable, uniformity in the standard weight for cotton rates in all markets will go a long way in simplifying business transactions and facilitating business. My Joint Committee, therefore, feels that this proposition would be welcomed by merchants in big markets and also by agriculturists and small dealers in the mofussil. Uniformity in basic weight in Bombay and Karachi will facilitate straddling business. The agriculturists and the small dealers in the mofussil will be able readily to calculate the value of their cotton as reflected in the prices ruling in the two governing markets of Bombay and Karachi.

If the principle of uniformity in the basic weight is desirable my Joint Committee feels that it is equally desirable to have a standard which would be readily acceptable and understandable by a large majority of cotton traders and cotton producers for whose benefit this measure is sought to be introduced. The Bengal maund of 82-2/7 lbs. is the standard weight for most of the bulk products (agricultural) for railway freight rates, and is in general use as a basis for prices in the major portion of the cotton-producing territory of India. My Joint Committee, therefore, would urge the adoption of the Bengal maund as the standard, as this standard is the most suitable and simple.

I am to request you kindly to invite your Committee to consider the desirability of giving effect to the above suggestion.

Copy of letter No. 1776, dated the 21st December 1932, from the Assistant Secretary, the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Bombay, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

SUBJECT.—Common unit for the purchase of seed cotton.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1915, dated 7th December 1932, and its enclosure on the above subject and to say that the same was considered by the Board of Directors of my Association at their meeting held on the 19th instant. My Board are of the opinion that the unit of weight for seed cotton prevailing in the Berars and Central Provinces, namely a candy of 784 lbs., is very convenient and might be adopted with advantage by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.

Copy of letter No. 16/23, dated the 27th December 1932, from the Secretary, The Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Common unit for the purchase of seed throughout India.

With reference to your letter No. 1916, dated 7th December 1932, I am directed to inform you that my Joint Committee strongly urges adoption of the maund of 40 seers (which is equivalent to the Bengal or Railway standard maund of 82-2/7 lbs.), fixed as one of the standard weights in the "Bill to fix a scale of standard weights and measures for the Presidency of Bombay" recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

(Supplementary Note.)

The following further letter has been received from the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee and is for consideration. The relevant section* of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, is attached. It will not be possible for the Committee to make any recommendation in this matter as the initiative should apparently come from district and municipal authorities.

Copy of letter No. 16/24, dated the 14th January 1933, from the Secretary, Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Uniformity of basic weight for cotton rates.

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No. 2334, dated the 3rd January 1933, on the above subject, and to request you kindly to move the Government to apply the Act at once throughout the Presidency.

Copy of letter No. 2334, dated the 3rd January 1933, from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, to the Secretary, Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi.

SUBJECT.—Uniformity of Basic Weight for Cotton Rates.

I have the honour to invite reference to the correspondence resting with my letter No. 989, dated the 22nd October 1932, and to state that according to the provisions of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, recently published by the Bombay Government, the maund to be used in the Bombay Presidency must be a maund of forty seers of 80 tolas each (a tola being equal to 180 grains), wherever the Act is put into force by Government notification. If the Act is applied to all cotton growing districts and the cities of Bombay and Karachi by notification there will be complete uniformity of weight for all cotton transactions in Bombay, Karachi, and the cotton markets in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Under these circumstances, I am to enquire if the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee want any further action to be taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

APPENDIX XXX.**SUBJECT 44.—Greater use of Indian Cotton in the United Kingdom—Implementing Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement.****Secretary's Note.**

The attached note on the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom was considered by the Local Sub-Committee at its 77th meeting held on the 16th January 1933, and it was decided that this subject should be referred to the full Committee.

The views[‡] of the East India Cotton Association and Messrs. Ralli Bros. have also been invited, and will be placed before the Committee if received in time.

LOCAL SUB-COMMITTEE.**77TH MEETING—16TH JANUARY 1933.****SUBJECT 4.—Greater use of Indian Cotton in the United Kingdom—Implementing Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement.****Secretary's Note.**

Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement reads as follows:—

“ His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that they will co-operate in any practicable scheme that may be agreed between the manufacturing,

* Not printed.

† Since received (*vide* page 169).

As stated above, no provision exists in the scheme sanctioned in August last for the grant of bonus to growers, but the Director of Agriculture in submitting the proposals states that he anticipates a saving of about Rs. 4,059 in the current year's budget from which the expenditure of Rs. 4,000, if sanctioned, can be met.

Copy of letter No. 336, dated the 20th January 1933, from the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Bonus to Verum Cotton Growers.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the resolution passed at the meeting of representatives of Agricultural Association and Departmental Officers held at Akola on the 8th November 1932 regarding the grant of bonus to Verum growers during the current season and to say that as intimated in my letter No. 6, dated the 3rd January 1933, a balance of Rs. 4,059 is likely to be available from the sum of Rs. 17,174-4-0 approved of by the Committee for expenditure on the scheme during the current year. I accordingly request that if your Committee has no objection a sum of Rs. 4,000 out of this saving may be utilised for this purpose.

Copy of resolution passed at the meeting of representatives of Agricultural Associations and Departmental Officers held at Akola on the 8th November 1932, regarding the grant of bonus to Verum growers during the current season.

"This meeting of representatives of Taluka Agricultural Associations offers its grateful thanks to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for having granted an amount of Rs. 3,500 for distribution as bonus to Verum growers who maintained complete purity in Verum cotton last season and earnestly requests that a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be provided for the same purpose this year. The meeting is strongly of opinion that the bonus system is the most effective way of encouraging the growing of pure varieties of improved cotton."

APPENDIX XXXII.

SUBJECT 46.—Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Sind Cotton Committee.

Secretary's Note.

The attached Minutes of the Sind Cotton Committee are for information. Attention is specially invited to subjects 2 (6), 4, 6, 10 and 15 of these Minutes.

SIND COTTON COMMITTEE.

SECOND MEETING.

10TH JANUARY 1933.

Minutes.

Present :

W. J. Jenkins, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., I.A.S., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind (*Chairman*).

A. J. Panas, Esq.

Seth Issardas Varandwala.

Rai Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram.

Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas.

Bakshi Darshan Singh.

Babu Ghulam Mahomed.

Khan Bahadur Azim Khan, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sind.

By invitation.

A. P. Darlow, Esq.

Capt. Vanrenen.

Mr. K. I. Thadani, Botanist in Sind.

Mr. K. H. Advani, Cotton Supervisor, Left Bank.

Mr. H. A. Idnani, Cotton Supervisor, Right Bank.

SUBJECT 1.—*Confirmation of Minutes of 1st Meeting held on 18th February 1932.*

The Minutes of the 1st meeting were confirmed.

SUBJECT 2.—*Note on action taken on Minutes of 1st meeting of Sind Cotton Committee.*

The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind's Note was considered and recorded.

(a) It was agreed that the Commissioner in Sind should be requested to allow the Sind Cotton Committee to submit its recommendation to him regarding the nomination of a representative of the Sind cotton-growers on the Indian Central Cotton Committee, when such appointment has to be filled in the future.

(b) It was decided that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be requested to send copies of the pamphlet, issued by them, on the results of tests on "green stain" in Sind-American cotton, conducted at the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, to the cotton exchanges at Liverpool and Manchester for the information of the members of these exchanges.

(c) It was agreed that steps should be taken to give more publicity among the zamindars in the cotton growing tracts to the concession regarding permission to grow crops for green manure purposes free of assessment, reference Government Press Note, dated 25th July 1932.

SUBJECT 3.—*Sind Cotton Committee—Resolution of Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.*

The resolution passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, was noted.

SUBJECT 4.—*Impurities in Sind and Bengal cotton—Letter from Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.*

The letter of the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, was considered. It was agreed that, in general, there was no legitimate cause for complaint regarding cotton ginning in Sind which was, as a rule, of a high standard. The Committee felt that the remedy for bad ginning lay in the hands of buyers who should refuse to purchase cotton from centres where persistent bad ginning takes place. It was decided that copies of Dr. Nazir Ahmed's note on "Proper Setting of Roller Gins" should be sent to all ginning factories in Sind for information.

SUBJECT 5.—*Defective ginning of Sind-American cotton.*

The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind's note was considered.

It was agreed that the encouragement of clean picking among the zamindars would be advantageous and that further propaganda work in this direction should be undertaken by the Agricultural Department. The opinion was expressed that saw ginning was not suitable for Sind cottons. The Committees agreed that the action decided on under Subject 4 would be sufficient.

SUBJECT 6.—*Adoption of Universal Standards for Indian cotton—Reference from Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.*

The letter from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and a note from Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak, were considered. The Committee passed the under-noted resolution and instructed the Chairman to bring it to the notice of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay :—

"The Sind Cotton Committee, having been in touch with the officials of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee on the adoption of universal standards for Indian cotton, and communicated to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in the letter No. 49/1, dated 26th October 1932, from the Secretary of the Sind Cotton Committee, Karachi, desires to support the ~~opinions~~ ~~views~~ of the ~~Joint Cotton Committee~~, being in the best interests of the cotton-growing areas of Sind and suitable to the profitable extension of superior quality cotton to the world."

situation and a Sub-Committee, as under, was appointed to consider the question in consultation with the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, and submit a report at the next meeting of the Sind Cotton Committee :—

W. J. Jenkins, Esq., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind,
Seth Issardas Varandmal,
A. P. Darlow, Esq.,
Capt. Vanrenen,
Rai Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram,
Khan Bahadur Azim Khan.

SUBJECT 8.—*Note by Rai Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram re : "Necessary improvements in cotton marketing in Sind".*

Rai Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram's note was considered.

Considerable discussion took place on the question of the establishment of regulated cotton markets in the Barrage areas and it was finally agreed to defer further consideration of this matter until the report of the Sub-Committee appointed under Minute on Subject 7 above was received and considered by the Committee.

SUBJECT 9.—*Note on harmful effects of adulterating good quality cottons—Leaflet issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory.*

The leaflet was considered and recorded.

SUBJECT 10.—*Note by Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak on "Short stapled cotton".*

Mr. Kotak's note was considered.

The Committee agreed that Sind *deshi* cotton could be produced up to an annual output of two lacs bales without affecting prices on account of excessive supply of this type. The under-noted resolution was passed and the Chairman instructed to bring it to the notice of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay :—

"The Sind Cotton Committee fully endorses the importance of adequate attention being paid to the development and improvement of the cultivation of *short-stapled* cottons in India as emphasised in Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak's note on 'Short Staple Cottons'. The Committee considers that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should take special measures to encourage and assist scientific work on the improvement of short stapled *deshi* cottons in tracts where such varieties are at present grown and should request Agricultural Departments to devote special attention to the development and extension of the cultivation of improved *short stapled* varieties of cotton in selected areas."

SUBJECT 11.—*Note by Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak on formation of a Cotton Association in Karachi.*

Mr. Kotak's note was considered and it was agreed that the formation of a Cotton Association in Karachi would be of much benefit and should be given effect to whenever conditions were favourable for such a development.

SUBJECT 12.—*Proposal by Mr. Bakshi Darshan Singh re : "seed stores".*

Mr. Bakshi Darshan Singh's note was considered.

It was decided that the establishment of seed stores could be carried out most suitably by co-operative organisation and the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind was requested to consider the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of such stores in the cotton growing tracts in consultation with the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

SUBJECT 13.—*Proposals by Babu Ghulam Mahomed Khan.*

(a) Root-rot and red leaf diseases.

(b) Green manuring of cotton crop with green manure crops.

Babu Ghulam Mahomed Khan's proposals and the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind's note were considered and recorded. The Chief Agricultural Officer stated that investigations into the causative factors of root-rot and red-leaf diseases and the possibility of the adoption of economic measures to reduce loss caused by root-rot and "red-leaf" were being carried out at Sakrand. With regard to proposal (b) action had already been taken.

SUBJECT 14.—Resolution by Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas regarding expediting construction work on Khadro-Nawabshah railway extension.

Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas' resolution was considered and it was decided that, in the interests of the cotton growers of the tracts concerned, the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind should bring to the notice of Government the need for the completion of the extension at an early date or, alternatively, the construction of a *pucca* road between Khadro and Nawabshah.

SUBJECT 15.—Note by Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak on representation of Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Mr. Kotak's note was considered.

The Committee agreed to support Mr. Kotak's proposal that the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi, should be granted a statutory representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee and instructed the Chairman to inform the Indian Central Cotton Committee accordingly.

SUBJECT 16.—Draft rules for working of Sind Cotton Committee.

The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind's note was considered. It was decided—

- (a) that six members of the Committee should constitute a quorum,
- (b) that two meetings of the Committee should be held annually in June and November approximately.

SUBJECT 17.—Any other business.

It was decided that the next cold weather meeting of the Committee should be held at Sakrand.

(Signed) W. J. JENKINS,
Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind,
and Chairman,
Sind Cotton Committee.